NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, oppoſite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1809. [*No.* 2440.

MUSICK.

JUST publiſhed, and this day received and for ſale at

L. ROUSMANIERE's

Book and Stationary Store, No. 1, Long Wharf. THE NEW-ENGLAND SELECTION; or PLAIN PSALMODIST: containing a ſhort introduction to Pſalmody, for the uſe of Schools: and a variety of tunes ſuited to Public Worſhip, original and ſelected—By JOEL READ.—Price, ſingle 75 cents: 8 dollars per dozen.

Alſo, for ſale as above, a more extenſive aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY than uſual, and on as liberal terms as at any Store in the United States; BIBLES of every deſcription and price; PRAYER-BOOKS and PSALM BOOKS, a great variety, both of ſizes and prices.—SCHOOL BOOKS of every kind uſed in this Vicinity—ENGLISH and FRENCH DICTIONARIES of every ſize and price:—GREEK and LATIN SCHOOL-BOOKS.—ACCOUNT BOOKS of almoſt every ſpecies in uſe, well bound and paper.—The beſt quality of all kinds of WRITING and LETTER PAPER, &c. &c.—All which will be ſold as cheap as at any Store in America.

Newport, Jan. 6 1809.

Jacob & Joſhua Lopez,

Offer for Sale at their Store No 5, the North ſide of Waſhington ſquare, and next door to Mr. Charles Feke:—The following articles of GROCERY, warranted to be genuine:—

BEST Cogniac Brandy.
Jamaica Spirits.
St. Croix Rum.
Madeira Wine, of a particular kind.
Liſbon Ditto.
Teneriffe Ditto.
Conſtantia Ditto.
Malaga Ditto.
Claret Ditto.
Molaſſes.
Hyſon, Hyſon-ſkin, Souchong and Bohea Teas.
Loaf, Lump, Powdered, Clay'd and Mecavado Sugar.
Weſt-India and Batavia Coffee.
Pimento, Pepper, Currants, Raiſins.
Chocolate, Almonds, Ginger.
London Muſtard, Hard Soap.
Alſo, 800 wt. of Bees Wax.
And other Articles uſually called for ithe Grocery Line.

Thoſe who are deſirous of purchaſing Groceries of the firſt Quality, are requeſted to call at their Store, where the ſmalleſt favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, January 7, 1809.

TO BE LET,

And poſſeſſion given after the 25th of Mch.

A FARM lying in Middletown containing about 70 Acres of good Land, a Houſe, Barn and Crib thereon.—For terms, apply to ISAAC BARKER, or STEPHEN BARKER.

Middletown, Dec. 22, 1808.

THE Subſcriber having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the town of Newport, Adminiſtratrix on the eſtate of Capt. *JAMES CARPENTER*, late of Newport, deceaſed, and has given bonds as the law directs for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt repoſed in her, requeſts all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to exhibit them for ſettlement, and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, to make immediate payment to

PHEBE CARPENTER, Adm'x.

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JOB TOWNSEND, } Com'rs.
THOMAS GODDARD, }

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THE Subſcribers being legally appointed Aſſignees and Commiſſioners to give and examine the claims of the creditors of LYNDON A. FULLER, of Weſterly, in the county of Waſhington, now reſiding at North-Kingſtown, in ſaid county, Merchant, an inſolvent debtor, and to diſtribute the property of the ſaid Lyndon to and among his creditors as the law directs do hereby notify all the creditors of the ſaid Lyndon, to exhibit and prove their demands unto us, at the houſe of Charles Barker, in South-Kingſtown, in ſaid county, on the firſt Monday in January and February next, or they will be precluded.

CYRUS FRENCH, } Aſſignees &
LEVI TOLLEN, } Commiſſioners.
WILKINS UPDIKE, }

South-Kingſtown, Dec. 2, 1808.

Lopez & Dexter,

Offer at Private Sale on the moſt liberal terms, the following GOODS.—Conſiſting of:—

49,000 wt. Weſt-India and Batavia Coffee.
98,000 do. Brown and White Sugars.
20 Hhds. firſt quality Martinique Molaſſes.
20 Cheſts Hyſon ſkin Tea, } Warranted
30 Do. Souchong Ditto. } of the firſt
40 Do. Bohea Ditto } Quality.
23 Hhds. St. Croix and Grenada Rum.
130 Boxes and 50 Caſks Raiſins.
12 Pipes and 27 Barrels Country Gin.
9 Do. Streights Brandy.
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2000 Buſhels Turks Iſland Salt.
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5 Do. L. P. Teneriffee Ditto.
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With a variety of other Articles.

Caſh liberally advanced on Goods depoſited for public or private Sale.

Storage in a Fire-Proof Ware-Houſe.—Goods inſured againſt FIRE if required, for 3-8 per cent per Annum.

Newport, Dec 30, 1808.

Inſurance againſt Fire.

To COUNTRY GENTLEMEN, FARMERS STORE-KEEPERS AND OTHERS &c &c.

THE LONDON PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Inſure Property from Loſs or Damage by Fire (Lightning included) by the Year, and for ſhorter and longer periods. This Company firſt introduced Fire Inſurance into practice in America, and the utility of the Inſtitution may in ſome degree be eſtimated by the Loſſes paid to Sufferers by Fire which in a comparatively ſhort ſpace of time, have conſiderably exceeded *Seven Millions of Dollars.*

The Company inſure Houſes, Stores, and Manufactories in general; Houſehold Furniture, Merchandiſe, Stock in Trade, Produce, and live and dead Stock on Farms; Alſo Veſſels, and water craft of all kinds, with or without cargo.

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For any information required, apply to LOPEZ & DEXTER, Agents.

Newport, Dec. 23, 1808.

Muſick.

JUST publiſhed at the Muſick Preſs of H. MANN, Dedham, and for Sale by the Compilers, O. SHAW, Providence, H. MANN, and A. ALBER, Medfield, THE COLUMBIAN SACRED HARMONY, or COLLECTION OF GRAMMATICAL MUSICK, deſigned to furniſh Congregations, Societies and Schools, with a valuable repoſitory of Sacred Muſick, combining elegance and variety; containing 128 pages.—Price ſingle, 75 cents; 8 dollars per dozen.—The compilers ſolicit the patronage and candid peruſal of Teachers and Amateurs.

☞ THE above mentioned Work, juſt received from the Publiſhers, is for Sale at GEORGE WANTON's Book-Store, No. 94, Thames-Street.

Newport, Dec. 30, 1808.

NOTICE.

ALL Perſons indebted to the NEWPORT AQUEDUCT COMPANY, by Note, are requeſted to call on *William S. N. Allan*, and take them up on or before the 10th of January next, and thoſe that have not ſettled their Accounts up to Sept. 11, 1808, are alſo requeſted to call on ſaid *Allan* for ſettlement.—Thoſe perſons that have heretofore been in the practice of filling caſks with the Water belonging to this Company, on the wharves, are requeſted not to fill any more, or take any away in Buckets, under any pretence whatever; any Perſon giving information of its being done to the Preſident or to either of the Directors, ſhall be entitled to Five Dollars.

By order of the Preſident and Directors of ſaid Company,
WM. S. N. ALLAN, *Secretary.*

Newport, Dec. 23, 1808.

TO LET,

And poſſeſſion given the 10th of December.

THAT large and commodious Dwelling-Houſe and half the Garden adjoining, in Thames-Street, anſwering for two families, lately occupied by *James Munroe.*—Apply to EDWARD EASTON.

Newport, Nov. 22, 1808.

TO BE LET,

And entered immediately.

SEVERAL convenient and pleaſant Chambers in the Houſe at preſent occupied by Mr. Samuel Wilcox in Thames-Street, oppoſite the ſtreet leading to the Point-Bridge with a privilege in the Yard.—The terms may be known by applying to

J. BOURS.

Newport, Nov. 25, 1808.

TO LET,

THE Large and commodious Shop No 107, Thames-Street, lately occupied by J. Munroe, & Co. which from its many advantages, renders it a complete ſtand for buſineſs.—Apply to

SAMUEL F. GARDNER.

Newport, Dec. 9, 1808.

CONGRESSIONAL JOURNAL.

TENTH CONGRESS—*SECOND SESSION.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
FRIDAY, DEC. 30.

ON motion of Mr. Nelſon, the houſe went into committee of the whole on the reſolution reported by the committee on military and naval affairs, for raiſing, arming and equipping 50,000 volunteers, to ſerve for two years. Mr. Marion in the chair.

Mr. Nelſon ſpoke in favor of the reſolution, which he ſaid, had been predicated on the broadeſt foundation, without any thing to do with the details of the bill which would be brought in. *He said it was probable these men would be wanting before a bill could pass, and the troops be raised;* and he hoped the reſolution would *immediately* paſs the committee, that no delay might be had in bringing in the bill.

After ſome converſation the reſolution was agreed to, and the committee roſe, and reported it without amendments; when it was immediately taken up by the houſe; a ſpirited debate enſued:—Mr. Epps ſupporting, and Meſſrs. Gardenier and Quincy oppoſing, the reſolution.

MR. GARDENIER ſaid that he was ſurprized that this reſolve had paſſed through the committee of the whole without oppoſition. He had hoped that ſome other gentleman would have called for the reaſons which induced the report of the committee. It was propoſed by this reſolution to raiſe a ſtanding army in time of peace; a force which to his mind was unneceſſary on the one hand and frightful on the other. Was it the object of government to plunge us into a war? Was a declaration of war intended? If we were to be put into a ſtate of actual old-faſhioned war, he ſhould, with, for one, to have the fact in the firſt place aſcertained. If war was determined on, however unneceſſary and unjuſt ſuch a war may be, the intereſt of the country demanded that in ſuch a caſe they ſhould take care that the country did not ſuffer. He ſaid he was not prepared to pledge himſelf in the preſent ſtate of the nation, that he would go to war; and at any rate before war was declared, he would not give his ſanction to raiſing a force, the deſtination of which he did not underſtand, and could not calculate upon. Fifty thouſand men, at an expence to this nation for two years of 2,000,000 dollars! Why, (ſaid he) I was told laſt year that the ſyſtem on which we were entering, the embargo ſyſtem, was to prevent war; that war was the moſt dreadful calamity which could befal a nation!

I did not want to be told that, in order to know it. But this dreadful evil of war was to be averted by laying an embargo that would bring the belligerents at our feet, that would perform a great cure for all the diſorders of the State, or miſeries of the country. But now it appeared that the Embargo ſyſtem was to be abandoned, and war to be commenced in its place. Is it intended by this report to ſay that the embargo has utterly failed of its purpoſe as was predicted by thoſe who were oppoſed to it? Is it to be relinquiſhed becauſe it is in its operation futile, becauſe it has proved that thoſe who commenced it were not capable of calculating the effects to be produced by it? Whenever the embargo queſtion is brought up in a direct propoſition, it is ſmothered; and where attempted to be introduced in an amendment to any other queſtion before the Houſe, it is declared out of order; and yet, a ſyſtem is here to be introduced which, if it prove any thing, proves that the embargo ſyſtem is wholly futile in its operation. Do gentlemen mean that the embargo ſyſtem will do no longer? Let us go on regularly to repeal it then, that we and the nation may underſtand it. If the embargo be this grand preventative againſt war, which it is all along cried up to be, and which opinion has been the means of gaining it that languid and ſickly ſupport which it has received from ſome portions of the country; if it is to be continued as a coercive meaſure, then ſir, I do inſiſt that raiſing a military force of 50,000 men is unneceſſary. If the embargo be coercive the raiſing fifty thouſand men for coercion is unneceſſary. The two different ſyſtems are incompatible. If we have embargo, let us have wholly embargo; if war, wholly war. If we are to have peace, the raiſing of troops is wholly unneceſſary, eſpecially with our preſent limited reſources, I wiſh not to ſee thoſe meaſures, which a declaration of war only would warrant, adopted before that attitude is taken. I have no idea of having thoſe chains wound round me, round this Houſe, round the nation; and I truſt the nation will entertain the ſame opinion.

A gentleman from Maſſachuſetts (Mr. Story) ſaid yeſterday if I underſtood him that the embargo had failed ſo far as to its coercive character. Is it the ſenſe of the Houſe (as the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts alſo intimated as his opinion) that there ſhould be a declaration of war? If ſo, it might be proper to raiſe an army. But I have no diſpoſition to raiſe an army until there be war.

There had been a time, Mr. Gardenier ſaid, when the raiſing of 12,000 men was conſidered and held out by many honeſt politicians as a meaſure dangerous to the independence of the ſtates and to the rights of the people individually. Laſt year 6000 men had been raiſed, and now fifty thouſand more were called for. He had thought that in this country no ſtanding armies ſhould be raiſed in time of peace; that there was a ſacred injunction in the conſtitution forbidding it. Perhaps he did not correctly underſtand the ſubject; this might not be a ſtanding army, becauſe its term of ſervice was limited to two years; but it might be extended *two* or *ten* years more. He put the queſtion to gentlemen whether, in a ſtate of peace, under the operation of that very ſyſtem which had been repreſented as a ſubſtitute for war, it would be proper to raiſe this force? He could not reconcile it with a due eſtimate of the intereſts of the country on the one hand, or the ſacred injunctions of the conſtitution on the other, to raiſe an army to ſuch an extent. An army is to be raiſed; the mode in which it is to be employed is uncertain. The twelve thouſand men which he had before mentioned, was a body which could not be employed to the detriment of the liberties of the country; for almoſt every ſection could raiſe a force to reſiſt ſuch an army if an attempt had been made by it to deſtroy their liberties. We had another ſecurity too againſt this force being uſed to a bad purpoſe. At the head of this army had been the great hero of the revolution—and alſo the man who had next to him done more for the proſperity of the country than any other, under whoſe luminous and creative mind, the reſources of the whole country had been brought into action, and ſpread an univerſal brilliancy over the nation, inſtead of that gloom and poverty which had preceded his influence in the United States.

This army, ſo ſmall, and under ſuch commanders, threatened not the public liberty. Yet there had been men who had ſeen horrors in this ſmall army which they could ſcarcely find words to depict. Where were theſe men, he aſked, now that an army of more than four times the number was about to be raiſed; when thoſe two heroes were departed to the ſilent tomb, when other commanders were to have the direction of this military force? Where were the men who had been ſtruck with this patriotic alarm? Why were not their voices raiſed now, when a force was offered to be raiſed, which, if employed to overturn the liberties of the people, could not be reſiſted, but would ſpread itſelf over the country, and ſtifle the efforts of patriotiſm? To which if reſiſtance ſhould be made, either the country muſt be put under military deſpotiſm, or the ſtruggle would coſt the country all it had acquired ſince the revolution, and the citizens would have to wade knee-deep in blood to preſerve that liberty which they gained by the glorious ſtruggle of the revolution. Are we more ſafe now (ſaid he) with an army of 50,000 men under our preſent commanders, than we were with 12,000 men under Waſhington and Hamilton? I could wiſh to believe that we were. But I have not that faith which blinds my judgment and deſtroys my recollection. No, ſir, indeed I have not; I cannot extinguiſh from my memory that in one ſection of this country the liberty of the citizens, the judicial power which ſhould be inviolable, and the ſacred right of habeas corpus, periſhed at the touch of military power. I do not believe the country ſafe under this army, I do not believe the perſons of the members of this Houſe are ſafe under it; and I would proteſt againſt it at the hazard of my head.—

Such are my own feelings, and I could wiſh, and I would ſtrive, if I knew the way to the hearts of men, to recal the feelings of '98 and '99. Or is it true in all caſes, even with the warmeſt patriotiſm, that *tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur cum illis?* Perhaps however, I may not ſee clearly: ſome argument may be found in favour of this propoſition.

What courſe, he aſked, was to be given to this army? Was a ſtate of war expected between this country and France? There was now no point at which we could come in contact with her. Formerly, when the French government had a deſpotic influence over that of Spain, the Spaniards on our weſtern frontier could have been ſet in motion againſt us. But now we had nothing to fear in that reſpect. Were we to have war with Great Britain? Was that at length determined on? Had it been ſettled out of doors, that we were to have war, and were the Houſe now called upon to vote what could only be a legitimate conſequence of a declaration of war? This army muſt be intended to be employed out of the country, for to

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Newport, Dec. 23, 1808.

Muſick.

JUST publiſhed at the Muſick Preſs of H. MANN, Dedham, and for Sale by the Compilers, O. SHAW, Providence, H. MANN, and A. ALBEE, Medfield, THE COLUMBIAN SACRED HARMONY, or COLLECTION OF GRAMMATICAL MUSICK, deſigned to furniſh Congregations, Societies and Schools, with a valuable repoſitory of Sacred Muſick, combining elegance and variety; containing 128 pages.—Price ſingle, 75 cents; 8 dollars per dozen.—The compilers ſolicit the patronage and candid peruſal of Teachers and Amateurs.

☞ THE above mentioned Work, juſt received from the Publiſhers, is for Sale at GEORGE WANTON's Book-Store, No. 94, Thames-Street.

Newport, Dec. 30, 1808.

NOTICE.

ALL Perſons indebted to the NEWPORT AQUEDUCT COMPANY, by Note, are requeſted to call on *William S. N. Allan*, and take them up on or before the 10th of January next, and thoſe that have not ſettled their Accounts up to Sept. 11, 1808, are alſo requeſted to call on ſaid *Allan* for ſettlement.—Thoſe perſons that have heretofore been in the practice of filling caſks with the Water belonging to this Company, on the wharves, are requeſted not to fill any more, or take any away in Buckets, under any pretence whatever; any Perſon giving information of its being done to the Preſident or to either of the Directors, ſhall be entitled to Five Dollars.

By order of the President and Directors of ſaid Company,

WM. S. N. ALLAN, *Secretary.*

Newport, Dec. 23, 1808.

TO LET,

And poſſeſſion given the 10th of December.

THAT large and commodious Dwelling-Houſe and half the Garden adjoining, in Thames-Street, anſwering for two families, lately occupied by *James Munroe.*—Apply to EDWARD EASTON.

Newport, Nov. 22, 1808.

TO BE LET,

And entered immediately.

SEVERAL convenient and pleaſant Chambers in the Houſe at preſent occupied by Mr. Samuel Wilcox in Thames-Street, oppoſite the ſtreet leading to the Point-Bridge with a privilege in the Yard.—The terms may be known by applying to

J. BOURS.

Newport, Nov. 25, 1808.

TO LET,

THE Large and commodious Shop No 107, Thames-Street, lately occupied by J Munroe, & Co. which from its many advantages, renders it a complete ſtand for buſineſs.—Apply to

SAMUEL F. GARDNER.

Newport, Dec. 9, 1808.

CONGRESSIONAL JOURNAL.

TENTH CONGRESS—*SECOND SESSION.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FRIDAY, DEC. 30.

ON motion of Mr. Nelſon, the houſe went into committee of the whole on the reſolution reported by the committee on military and naval affairs, for raiſing, arming and equipping 50 000 volunteers, to ſerve for two years. Mr. Marion in the chair.

Mr. Nelſon ſpoke in favor of the reſolution, which he ſaid, had been predicated on the broadeſt foundation, without any thing to do with the details of the bill which would be brought in. *He said it was probable these men would be wanting before a bill could pass, and the troops be raised;* and he hoped the reſolution would *immediately* paſs the committee, that no delay might be had in bringing in the bill.

After ſome converſation the reſolution was agreed to, and the committee roſe, and reported it without amendments; when it was immediately taken up by the houſe; a ſpirited debate enſued:—Mr. Eppes ſupporting, and Meſſrs. Gardenier and Quincy oppoſing, the reſolution.

MR. GARDENIER ſaid that he was ſurprized that this reſolve had paſſed through the committee of the whole without oppoſition. He had hoped that ſome other gentleman would have called for the reaſons which induced the report of the committee. It was propoſed by this reſolution to raiſe a ſtanding army in time of peace; a force which to his mind was unneceſſary on the one hand and frightful on the other. Was it the object of government to plunge us into a war? Was a declaration of war intended? If we were to be put into a ſtate of actual old-faſhioned war, he ſhould wiſh, for one, to have the fact in the firſt place aſcertained. If war was determined on, however unneceſſary and unjuſt ſuch a war may be, the intereſt of the country demanded that in ſuch a caſe they ſhould take care that the country did not ſuffer. He ſaid he was not prepared to pledge himſelf in the preſent ſtate of the nation, that he would go to war; and at any rate before war was declared, he would not give his ſanction to raiſing a force, the deſtination of which he did not underſtand, and could not calculate upon. Fifty thouſand men, at an expence to this nation for two years of 2,000,000 dollars! Why, (ſaid he) I was told laſt year that the ſyſtem on which we were entering, the embargo ſyſtem, was to prevent war; that war was the moſt dreadful calamity which could befal a nation!

I did not want to be told that, in order to know it. But this dreadful evil of war was to be averted by laying an embargo that would bring the belligerents at our feet, that would perform a great cure for all the diſorders of the State, or miſeries of the country. But now it appeared that the Embargo ſyſtem was to be abandoned, and war to be commenced in its place. Is it intended by this report to ſay that the embargo has utterly failed of its purpoſe, as was predicted by thoſe who were oppoſed to it? Is it to be relinquiſhed becauſe it is in its operation futile, becauſe it has proved that thoſe who commenced it were not capable of calculating the effects to be produced by it? Whenever the embargo queſtion is brought up in a direct propoſition, it is ſmothered; and where attempted to be introduced in an amendment to any other queſtion before the Houſe, it is declared out of order; and yet, a ſyſtem is here to be introduced which, if it prove any thing, proves that the embargo ſyſtem is wholly futile in its operation. Do gentlemen mean that the embargo ſyſtem will do no longer? Let us go on regularly to repeal it then, that we and the nation may underſtand it. If the embargo be this grand preventative againſt war, which it is all along cried up to be, and which opinion has been the means of gaining it that languid and ſickly ſupport which it has received from ſome portions of the country; if it is to be continued as a coercive meaſure, then, ſir, I do inſiſt that raiſing a military force of 50,000 men is unneceſſary. If the embargo be coercive the raiſing fifty thouſand men for coercion is unneceſſary. The two different ſyſtems are incompatible. If we have embargo, let us have wholly embargo; if war, wholly war. If we are to have peace, the raiſing of troops is wholly unneceſſary, eſpecially with our preſent limited reſources, I wiſh not to ſee thoſe meaſures, which a declaration of war only would warrant, adopted before that attitude is taken. I have no idea of having theſe chains wound round me, round this Houſe, round the nation; and I truſt the nation will entertain the ſame opinion.

A gentleman from Maſſachuſetts (Mr. Story) ſaid yeſterday, if I underſtood him, that the embargo had failed ſo far as to its coercive character. Is it the ſenſe of the Houſe (as the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts alſo intimated as his opinion) that there ſhould be a declaration of war? If ſo, it might be proper to raiſe an army. But I have no diſpoſition to raiſe an army until there be war.

There had been a time, Mr. Gardenier ſaid, when the raiſing of 12 000 men was conſidered and held out by many honeſt politicians as a meaſure dangerous to the independence of the ſtates and to the rights of the people individually. Laſt year 6000 men had been raiſed, and now fifty thouſand more were called for. He had thought that in this country no ſtanding armies ſhould be raiſed in time of peace; that there was a ſacred injunction in the conſtitution forbidding it. Perhaps he did not correctly underſtand the ſubject; this might not be a ſtanding army, becauſe its term of ſervice was limited to two years; but it might be extended *two* or *ten* years more. He put the queſtion to gentlemen whether, in a ſtate of peace, under the operation of that very ſyſtem which had been repreſented as a ſubſtitute for war, it would be proper to raiſe this force? He could not reconcile it with a due eſtimate of the intereſts of the country on the one hand, or the ſacred injunctions of the conſtitution on the other, to raiſe an army to ſuch an extent. An army is to be raiſed; the mode in which it is to be employed is uncertain. The twelve thouſand men which he had before mentioned, was a body which could not be employed to the detriment of the liberties of the country; for almoſt every ſection could raiſe a force to reſiſt ſuch an army if an attempt had been made by it to deſtroy their liberties. We had another ſecurity too againſt this force being uſed to a bad purpoſe. At the head of this army had been the great hero of the revolution—and alſo the man who had next to him done more for the proſperity of the country than any other, under whoſe luminous and creative mind, the reſources of the whole country had been brought into action, and ſpread an univerſal brilliancy over the nation, inſtead of that gloom and poverty which had preceded his influence in the United States.

This army, ſo ſmall, and under ſuch commanders, threatened not the public liberty. Yet there had been men who had ſeen horrors in this ſmall army which they could ſcarcely find words to depict. Where were theſe men, he aſked, now that an army of more than four times the number was about to be raiſed; when thoſe two heroes were departed to the ſilent tomb, when other commanders were to have the direction of this military force? Where were the men who had been ſtruck with this patriotic alarm? Why were not their voices raiſed now, when a force was offered to be raiſed, which, if employed to overturn the liberties of the people, could not be reſiſted, but would ſpread itſelf over the country, and ſtifle the efforts of patriotiſm? To which if reſiſtance ſhould be made, either the country muſt be put under military deſpotiſm, or the ſtruggle would coſt the country all it had acquired ſince the revolution, and the citizens would have to wade knee-deep in blood, to preſerve that liberty which they gained by the glorious ſtruggle of the revolution. Are we more ſafe now (ſaid he) with an army of 50 000 men under our preſent commanders, than we were with 12,000 men under Waſhington and Hamilton? I could wiſh to believe that we were. But I have not that faith which blinds my judgment and deſtroys my recollection. No, ſir, indeed I have not; I cannot extinguiſh from my memory that in one ſection of this country the liberty of the citizens, the judicial power which ſhould be inviolable, and the ſacred right of habeas corpus, periſhed at the touch of military power. I do not believe the country ſafe under this army; I do not believe the perſons of the members of this Houſe are ſafe under it; and I would proteſt againſt it at the hazard of my head.—

Such are my own feelings, and I could wiſh, and I would ſtrive, if I knew the way to the hearts of men, to recal the feelings of '98 and '99. Or is it true in all caſes, even with the warmeſt patriotiſm, that *tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur cum illis?* Perhaps however, I may not ſee clearly: ſome argument may be found in favour of this propoſition.

What courſe, he aſked, was to be given to this army? Was a ſtate of war expected between this country and France? There was now no point at which we could come in contact with her. Formerly, when the French government had a deſpotic influence over that of Spain, the Spaniards on our weſtern frontier could have been ſet in motion againſt us. But now we had nothing to fear in that reſpect. Were we to have war with Great Britain? Was that at length determined on? Had it been ſettled out of doors, that we were to have war, and were the Houſe now called upon to vote what could only be a legitimate conſequence of a declaration of war? This army muſt be intended to be employed out of the country, for to

self-defence the militia were surely competent. Was this nation to go to war with Great-Britain and Spain? Was this force to be employed against Canada, or in giving legitimate form to the Burr project? Was it to go to Mexico? Mr. Gardenier said his mind had been struck with a kind of horror which he could not express at this projected army, and he could not sit still and give a silent vote, when a project which he believed to carry with it so many mischiefs, perhaps such utter ruin, was set on foot,

He did not believe, he said, that the public liberty would be more safe in the hands of those who now directed the public concerns, than it had been formerly in the hands of other rulers. There was a fact which filled his mind with alarm communicated to him, and that years ago, by a man whose mind was as pure as that of any human being that ever existed—a fact concerning the opinions as to what ought to have been the form of government, and as to the theories of the gentleman who most probably was to be high in power in this country, which had made such an impression on him, that he could not but at this moment view this project with increased horror and dread. He would however say no more of that at present. But in his plain and humble conception the public liberty was in danger; and here, within these walls, within this sanctuary of American independence, it was that the public liberty was to be saved. It was here, by recurring to first principles, to that great principle, that free States should be jealous of military power, that he looked for its salvation. At a time when under pretence of enforcing the embargo, an unconstitutional power was proposed to be placed in the hands of executive officers when an arbitrary power was to be exercised on mere suspicion, when with all this was combined a strong and overwhelming military force, he could not at such a period be silent. Yes sir, (said he) I do in my soul and conscience believe that if ever there was a time when we should make a solemn pause, and look around us and survey our condition with a cool and calculating eye, this is the period; and I for one have not hesitated to give the alarm. I would place myself here, upon the ramparts of the constitution, and give the alarm to my country. I would place myself here, on the signal-tower of the public liberty, and sound the tocsin of alarm to the nation. We can lose nothing by being jealous, by withdrawing enormous power from executive agents; by a contrary conduct we may lose every thing sacred, without a hope of regaining it.

The Revolution for raising the 50,000 Volunteers was passed 76 to 34; and a bill ordered!

SATURDAY, DEC. 31.

Mr. Rhea [*of Tennessee, one of the majority,*] moved the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient to interdict, by law, all commercial intercourse between the United States, and Great-Britain and France, and their dependencies, and all other powers having in force orders or decrees violating the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the United States." Referred to a committee.

Mr. Rhea introduced the above resolution with the following observations. After noticing the several motions which had been made on the subject of *Non Intercourse*, and that they involved all nations favourable or unfavourable he said, "The second resolution reported by the committee on foreign relations, embraces a principle deserving consideration; it is expressed in the words following, "having in force orders or decrees violating the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the United States." This is the grand discriminating principle to which all commercial regulations of the United States ought to gravitate as a common centre. All commercial nations are individuals of the same family, and, that peace might be preserved, it is greatly to be desired, that they had a system of commercial law, providing for the common interest and reciprocal benefit of all. The commerce of a nation consists of two parts, *exportation* and *importation*. These two ought, in their relation to foreign nations, to be commensurate. If any nation or nations, unmindful of friendly and mutually beneficial commercial intercourse, will make restrictions violating the lawful commerce and rights of any other commercial nation, what commercial regulations soever the injured party may think proper to make, ought not, in justice, to affect commercial intercourse with any nation or nations, other than the one or those who have begun and do persevere in the work of commercial rapacity and destruction. The orders and decrees of *Great Britain* and *France*, violate the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the United States. Any regulations or restrictions made by the United States to save their commerce from destruction, and to meet the operation of the same orders and decrees, and of all such orders or decrees of any other power ought, in justice, to be commensurate, equally extensive, and to comprehend all nations having in force such orders or decrees. The resolution which I intend to submit, (said Mr. Rhea) hath in view to establish a principle of discrimination, just in itself, and universally reciprocal. If there be any sovereign independent power, nation or people, who hath not, or may not have in force orders or decrees violating the lawful commerce and rights of the United States, that sovereign, independent power, nation or people, ought not to be included and comprehended in any such commercial regulation, adopted by the United States. That power, nation or people, if any such there be, or hereafter shall be—being an individual of the great commercial family, hath a right to the benefit and advantage of commercial intercourse with the United States; and the United States have an equal right of a free, unmolested commercial intercourse with such power, nation, or people, which other nations, at war with each other, have no right to interrupt by retaliating orders or decrees."

The amendment of the Senate to the *Embargo* Cutters bill (reducing the number to *three*) was disagreed to Ayes 76. ☞ *The Senate have since receded from their amendment.*

Adjurned till Tuesday next, on account of the New-Year.

TUESDAY, JAN. 3.

This day the House were engaged in debating the new Embargo Bill, but adjourned without taking any question on the subject.

WEDNESDAY JAN. 4.

Mr. Story moved the enquiry of the expediency of increasing *the Navy* of the United States. He conceived, he said, *War* inevitable; and that the nation ought to be placed in a state of warlike preparation.

Mr. Nicholas added, "*War is inevitable.*"

On motion of Mr. Gardner the proposition was ordered to lie on the table.

Gen. Van Cortlandt called the order of the day on Mr. Chittenden's motion for the *Repeal of the Embargo Laws.*

Several motions of order were made, the main question, "*Will the House now resolve itself into a committee upon the resolution for repealing the Embargo Laws?*" was put, and carried 62 to 49.

The House went into committee, when Mr. Livermore commenced a speech in favor of the repeal; but he was interrupted by a motion for the committee to rise. This was negatived; when Mr. Livermore resumed his speech: but the House soon after adjourned for want of a quorum.

In the course of the debate on the motions of order, the leaders of the majority breathed nothing but *War, War, War.* Mr. Epps was for limiting the repeal of the Embargo laws to no *distant* day: but previously to issue letters of marque and reprisal.—He was opposed to opening a trade with Spain, *because he said Bonaparte had probably settled that business.*

THURSDAY, JAN. 5.

The House took up the bill for *enforcing the embargo* early in the day. The bill was gone through and reported to the House. About 5 o'clock an amendment was offered by Mr. Sturgis, limiting the duration of the bill to the first of June next, and NEGATIVED, by Yeas and Nays, seventy-five to twenty seven.

Mr. Sturges then offered a new section, for REPEALING THE EMBARGO, on the 4th of March next.

Mr. Blount moved to amend this section, by giving authority to ISSUE LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL after that day, in order to express his sense of what must be done, under present circumstances, if the embargo were repealed. He withdrew the motion, however, to accommodate some of his friends, who wished a direct decision on the naked question proposed.

On the amendment of Mr. Sturgis for repealing the embargo, a debate took place, which still continued when this paper was put to press, (twelve o'clock) without a decision having been had.

[*National Intelligencer*]

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 6 2 o'clock.

We stop the press, to state that at one o'clock—The question was taken on Mr. Sturgis's amendment to repeal the embargo, and lost, Yeas 35. Nays 81; and the house are now debating the bill for enforcing the embargo, having just refused to adjourn 79 to 35. [*Nat. Intelligencer.*]

[☞ The bill finally passed, Yeas 71—Nays 32.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK JAN. 9.

A GENTLEMAN who left the Havanna on the 6th of December, informs, that a ship had sailed thence for Spain with 5 millions of dollars, for the support of the mother country against the attempts of the Gallic Emperor, at the head of his deluded subjects. Fifty young gentlemen of distinction and fortune, took passage in the ship for the purpose of applying for commissions in the Patriot Army.

Southern Smuggling.—It has lately appeared that the patriotic Virginians have violated the embargo system beyond any other portion of our people. The arrival of several large cargoes of flour from Virginia, in the West-Indies, has recently been announced. And a letter has just been received at Washington from Savannah, in Georgia, mentioning that while Cotton at that place and Augusta, is only ten or eleven cents a pound, it is 62 1-2 in Florida, opposite St. Mary's, near which place three British ships are loading with cotton smuggled out of the United States into Florida.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON JANUARY 11.

A New-York paper asserts confidently, that the expedition which has sailed from Halifax, is destined to attack Martinique and Guadaloupe.

"*Oppugnation.*"—We learn that the brig Mary-Jane, loaded with provisions, &c. has gone to sea from Bath, after having exchanged a few shot with an *Ogrâome* cutter in the river.

"*Fine Times.*"—The democrats in Bristol, (R. I.) are great sticklers for the embargo:—and accordingly have run 14 out of 15 vessels to the West-Indies, &c. laden with provisions, after clearing them out for Charlestons—This is a good substitute for the slave-trade.

The French privateer schooner Superieur, Capt. Bruvard, of 4 guns and 80 men, from St. Domingo, last from Martinique arrived at Charleston 22d ult.—she sailed from Philadelphia last summer, with a full load of flour, &c. "by permission."

Put this and this together. A North-Carolina paper relates, that at a late Sheriff's sale, one thousand acres of land sold for twelve dollars, four grown negroes, three horses, and three beds, for ninety dollars, the *effects of a farmer*, to satisfy an execution.—At the same time, a Baltimore paper, declares, that the rise of foreign produce in the hands of Gen. Smith, a *merchant* (one of the Senators who voted for the Embargo) had put into that gentleman's pocket *Two or three hundred thousand dollars.* The "*Embargo tells*"

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1809.

Speech of Mr. JACKSON,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM RHODE ISLAND.

In the House of Representatives of the U. S. Dec. 10th, on the Report of the committee on our Foreign Relations:—as given in the "Washington Federalist," of the 5th inst.

MR. SPEAKER,

NOT having been in the habit of public speaking, it is with great diffidence I rise, to make my observations on the resolutions now under consideration, after so much has been said upon the subject. But sir, knowing the deep stake, that portion of citizens which I have the honour to represent, and the United States at large have, in the present embarrassed state of our political affairs, was I to remain silent, sir, I should feel, as if I was guilty of treachery to their interests. I shall not attempt to follow gentlemen in their arguments who have gone before me in the debate, but confine myself to make such observations on the resolutions and the state of our political affairs, as appear to me to be necessary and proper. By the first resolution we are called upon to declare "that the United States cannot, without a sacrifice of their rights, honor and independence, submit to the late edicts of Great-Britain and France." Why we are called upon to make this declaration, I cannot conceive.—I do not see the use of it, unless it is considered by the committee as a kind of test act, which they think ought to be administered to every member of the house, to ascertain whether they are of sound principles or not. I do not like such abstract propositions, I think them useless, as nothing can come from them in a legislative way. No bill can be formed from it, however, I do not see any thing at present to prevent me from voting for it.—By the second resolution we are called upon to declare, "that it is expedient to prohibit by law, the admission into the ports and harbours of the United States of all public or private armed or unarmed ships or vessels belonging to Great Britain or France, or to any other of the belligerents having in force orders or decrees violating the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the United States; and also the importation of any goods, wares or merchandize, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of any of the said powers, or imported from any place in the possession of either."

Here sir, I shall take the liberty to dissent from the committee, for I do not think it to be expedient to join them in such a resolution as this. For I would ask, what are we to promise to ourselves from such a system as this, what will be the probable effects of it? Will it compel the great belligerent powers to do us justice for past injuries and secure us for the future? If I thought it would, I would most cheerfully vote for it. But, sir, I have no reason to suppose it will, for we have now had considerable experimental knowledge of the effects of the embargo system, both as it respects ourselves, and foreign powers, and we have found from experience, that as a coercive measure it has had no effect. It has not compelled France or England to do us justice, or to rescind their unlawful edicts and decrees, issued against neutral commerce. And those nations having now experienced the effects of the embargo for nearly one year, whatever alarm it might have given them, when first laid on, that alarm has ceased. And we have it from high authority, that France cares nothing about it, and that in England, owing to the great events now passing in Europe, it is forgot. And shall we still, with all this information and experience, adhere to this system and still think we can legislate France and England into a compliance to do us justice, and bring them to the bar of justice in this way. Far be it from me to censure any one, for the part they have taken in endeavouring to maintain the rights of our country, and giving security to the interests of our citizens. But, sir, I think in the business of legislation, that the same line of conduct ought to be pursued, that we would pursue in the common and ordinary proceedings of life, for should any of us undertake to do any thing, suppose it be to get a vessel afloat that had been stranded, and find the means employed totally inadequate to its accomplishment, should we not abandon these means and try some other. We have tried the embargo, and found it altogether ineffectual, and we have no reason to suppose, that by a further continuance of it, it will answer any of the purposes for which it was intended.

I will now take some view, as it appears to me, of what has been, and will be the effect of the embargo, if continued, as respects ourselves. The burthen of it has already been very great, on a large proportion of our citizens. It has been grievous, and very sore. For how otherwise can it be, when we consider, that all the navigation business, from one end to the other of these United States, is totally stopped, excepting a small remnant of our coasting trade, and that remnant under very great embarrassments. And all that numerous class of citizens, dependant on commerce, deprived of their usual means of gaining a livelihood, and in consequence thereof, thousands of them have been obliged to live on their former earnings, and consume that little property they had treasured up for their future support, and if the embargo is continued the inevitable consequence must be, bankruptcy to many of our merchants; and absolute distress, misery and want to a large proportion of our citizens, who live in the sea-port towns, and great embarrassments to all classes of citizens throughout our country. And if this system is continued, we must incur the hazard of having civil commotions in our country, for experience has proved, that when great distress prevails among the people, and that distress arises from political measures, which the people are divided in sentiment upon, the hazard is very great, that civil commotions will take place. Some gentlemen have undertaken to shew, how much we have already lost by the embargo. But I shall not go into any calculation of this sort; for I am convinced that it defies calculation; it is impossible to follow it into all its turnings and windings. It is enough for me to know, that the loss is immense, and that we have received such a shock by it, that it will require a long time to come, to recover from it. Gentlemen have also endeavoured to point out such parts of the union, as they think are suffering the most by the embargo. There is no doubt but that it does bear harder upon some portions than on others, and that it is unequal in its operation. But sir, my idea is, that it bears the hardest upon that part of our citizens, where they are the most dependent upon commerce for their living; and this being the case, in nearly as great a degree, perhaps, with the citizens of Rhode-Island as in any part of the union, it follows that my constituents are suffering as much as any portion of the United States. But sir, its pressure is upon the whole country and it carries misery throughout our land, and if continued the distress occasioned by it must still be much greater, than it has been, and will become intolerable in some part of the union, and the consequence may be dreadful to the nation, and as to its effects on France or England, for myself I am of opinion that the Emperor of France and King of Italy is well pleased with it, for, as it is observed by Mr. Canning, "it certainly comes in aid" of his grand design, of destroying the commerce of the English, and trying to give that nation the consumption of their purse, and until he is satisfied with that speculation, he will wish us to keep on the embargo. And since Spain and Portugal, have refused any longer to be under the control of Bonaparte, and have bid him and all his hosts defiance, and be connected themselves with the English, believe the English care nothing about the Embargo, but would give us their free leave to keep it on forever; for sir, it gives the greatest activity to their colonies of Canada and Nova-Scotia and must be the means of encreasing their settlements with astonishing rapidity, and experience has already proved to them, that their colonies in the West Indies can be maintained without us, and Spain and Portugal and their colonies having become open to them, to vend their manufactures, and with what can be smuggled on the continent, and into our country, in spite of all the laws that can be made against it, will furnish them market enough, and our navigation being all laid up, and out of the way, their ships will obtain great freights from Spain and Portugal to the colonies, and from the colonies back to the mother country, and in consequence of our retiring in a state of dignified retirement, as it has been called, they will have nearly the whole trade of the world, in their own hands. And it appears to me, Sir, in every point of view that can place the subject, if we continue the embargo, it will operate to distress ourselves an hundred times more than it will do any body else. I will now, as I have heard it still so frequently made, that if you do not like this system, point out a better, and if it appears so, we will adopt it—I will therefore point out, what appears to me, a better line of conduct for the United States to pursue, and if I am so unfortunate as not to find a man in this house of my opinion; I cannot help it, for I feel myself constrained from a sense of duty to my suffering constituents, to warn this house and the nation, that I wash my hands of it, and protest against it. I therefore, sir, with great deference to superior abilities, propose that the law imposing an embargo on all ships and vessels of the United States, and all the laws supplementary thereto, be immediately repealed, and that we authorise our merchants to arm their vessels under proper regulations, in defence of our legitimate and lawful commerce, that the government, from time to time afford the commerce of the country such protection

self-defence the militia were surely competent. Was this nation to go to war with Great-Britain and Spain? Was this force to be employed against Canada, or in giving legitimate form to the Burr project? Was it to go to Mexico? Mr. Gardenier said his mind had been struck with a kind of horror which he could not express at this projected army, and he could not sit still and give a silent vote, when a project which he believed to carry with it so many mischiefs, perhaps such utter ruin, was set on foot,

He did not believe, he said, that the public liberty would be more safe in the hands of those who now directed the public concerns, than it had been formerly in the hands of other rulers. There was a fact which filled his mind with alarm communicated to him, and that years ago, by a man whose mind was as pure as that of any human being that ever existed—a fact concerning the opinions as to what ought to have been the form of government, and as to the theories of the gentleman who most probably was to be high in power in this country, which had made such an impression on him, that he could not but at this moment view this project with increased horror and dread. He would however say no more of that at present. But in his plain and humble conception the public liberty was in danger; and here, within these walls, within this sanctuary of American independence, it was that the public liberty was to be saved. It was here, by recurring to first principles, to that great principle, that free States should be jealous of military power, that he looked for its salvation. At a time when, under pretence of enforcing the embargo, an unconstitutional power was proposed to be placed in the hands of executive officers when an arbitrary power was to be exercised on mere suspicion, when with all this was combined a strong and overwhelming military force, he could not at such a period be silent. Yes sir, (said he) I do in my soul and conscience believe that if ever there was a time when we should make a solemn pause, and look around us, and survey our condition with a cool and calculating eye, this is the period; and I for one have not hesitated to give the alarm. I would place myself here, upon the ramparts of the constitution, and give the alarm to my country. I would place myself here, on the signal-tower of the public liberty, and sound the tocsin of alarm to the nation. We can lose nothing by being jealous, by withdrawing enormous power from executive agents; by a contrary conduct we may lose every thing sacred, without a hope of regaining it.

—

The Resolution for raising the 50,000 Volunteers was passed 76 to 34; and a bill ordered!

SATURDAY, DEC. 31.

Mr. Rhea [*of Tennessee, one of the majority,*] moved the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient to interdict, by law, all commercial intercourse between the United States, and Great-Britain and France, and their dependencies, and all other powers having in force orders or decrees violating the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the United States." Referred to a committee.

Mr. Rhea introduced the above resolution with the following observations. After noticing the several motions which had been made on the subject of *Non Intercourse*, and that they involved all nations favourable or unfavourable he said, "The second resolution reported by the committee on foreign relations, embraces a principle deserving consideration: it is expressed in the words following, "having in force orders or decrees violating the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the United States." This is the grand discriminating principle to which all commercial regulations of the United States ought to gravitate as a common centre. All commercial nations are individuals of the same family, and, that peace might be preserved, it is greatly to be desired, that they had a system of commercial law, providing for the common interest and reciprocal benefit of all. The commerce of a nation consists of two parts, *exportation* and *importation*. These two ought, in their relation to foreign nations, to be commensurate. If any nation or nations, unmindful of friendly and mutually beneficial commercial intercourse, will make restrictions violating the lawful commerce and rights of any other commercial nation, what commercial regulations soever the injured party may think proper to make, ought not, in justice, to affect commercial intercourse with any nation or nations, other than the one or those, who have begun and do persevere in the work of commercial rapacity and destruction. The orders and decrees of *Great Britain* and *France*, violate the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the United States. Any regulations or restrictions made by the United States to save their commerce from destruction, and to meet the operation of the same orders and decrees, and of all such orders or decrees of any other power ought, in justice, to be commensurate, equally extensive, and to comprehend all nations having in force such orders or decrees. The resolution, which I intend to submit, (said Mr. Rhea) hath in view to establish a principle of discrimination, just in itself, and universally reciprocal. If there be any sovereign, independent power, nation or people, who hath not, or may not have in force orders or decrees violating the lawful commerce and rights of the United States, that sovereign, independent power, nation or people, ought not to be included and comprehended in any such commercial regulation, adopted by the United States. That power, nation or people, if any such there be, or hereafter shall be—being an individual of the great commercial family, hath a right to the benefit and advantage of commercial intercourse with the United States; and the United States have an equal right of a free, unmolested commercial intercourse with such power, nation, or people, which other nations, at war with each other, have no right to interrupt by retaliating orders or decrees."

The amendment of the Senate to the *Embargo* Cutters bill (reducing the number to *three*) was disagreed to Ayes 76. ☞ *The Senate have since receded from their amendment.*

Adjourned till Tuesday next, on account of the New-Year.

TUESDAY, JAN. 3.

This day the House were engaged in debating the new Embargo Bill, but adjourned without taking any question on the subject.

WEDNESDAY JAN. 4.

Mr. Story moved the enquiry of the expediency of increasing *the Navy* of the United States. He conceived, he said, *War* inevitable; and that the nation ought to be placed in a state of warlike preparation.

Mr. Nicholas added, "*War is inevitable.*"

On motion of Mr. Gardner the proposition was ordered to lie on the table.

Gen. Van Cortlandt called the order of the day on Mr. Chittenden's motion for the *Repeal of the Embargo Laws.*

Several motions of order were made, the main question, "*Will the House now resolve itself into a committee upon the resolution for repealing the Embargo Laws?*" was put, and carried 62 to 49.

The House went into committee, when Mr. Livermore commenced a speech in favor of the repeal; but he was interrupted by a motion for the committee to rise. This was negatived; when Mr. Livermore resumed his speech: but the House soon after adjourned for want of a quorum.

In the course of the debate on the motions of order, the leaders of the majority breathed nothing but *War, War, War.* Mr. Epps was for limiting the repeal of the Embargo laws to no *distant* day: but previously to issue letters of marque and reprisal.—He was opposed to opening a trade with Spain, *because he said Bonaparte had probably settled that business.*

THURSDAY, JAN. 5.

The House took up the bill for *enforcing the embargo* early in the day. The bill was gone through and reported to the House. About 5 o'clock an amendment was offered by Mr. Sturgis, limiting the duration of the bill to the first of June next, and NEGATIVED, by Yeas and Nays, seventy-five to twenty-seven.

Mr. Sturges then offered a new section, for REPEALING THE EMBARGO, on the 4th of March next.

Mr. Blount moved to amend this section, by giving authority to ISSUE LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL after that day, in order to express his sense of what must be done, under present circumstances, if the embargo were repealed. He withdrew the motion, however, to accommodate some of his friends, who wished a direct decision on the naked question proposed.

On the amendment of Mr. Sturgis for repealing the embargo, a debate took place, which still continued when this paper was put to press, (twelve o'clock) without a decision having been had.

[*National Intelligencer.*]

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 6 2 o'clock.

We stop the press, to state that at one o'clock—The question was taken on Mr. Sturgis's amendment to repeal the embargo, and lost, Yeas 35, Nays 81; and the house are now debating the bill for enforcing the embargo, having just refused to adjourn 79 to 35. [*Nat. Intelligencer.*]

☞ The bill finally passed, Yeas 71—Nays 32.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK JAN. 9.

A GENTLEMAN who left the Havanna on the 6th of December, informs, that a ship had sailed thence for Spain with 5 millions of dollars, for the support of the mother country against the attempts of the Gallic Emperor, at the head of his deluded subjects. Fifty young gentlemen of distinction and fortune, took passage in the ship for the purpose of applying for commissions in the Patriot Army.

Southern Smuggling.—It has lately appeared that the patriotic Virginians have violated the embargo system beyond any other portion of our people. The arrival of several large cargoes of flour from Virginia, in the West-Indies, has recently been announced. And a letter has just been received at Washington from Savannah, in Georgia, mentioning that while Cotton at that place and Augusta, is only ten or eleven cents a pound, it is 62 1-2 in Florida, opposite St. Mary's, near which place three British ships are loading with cotton smuggled out of the United States into Florida.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON JANUARY 11.

A New-York paper asserts confidently, that the expedition which has sailed from Halifax, is destined to attack Martinique and Guadaloupe.

"*Oppugnation.*"—We learn that the brig Mary-Jane, loaded with provisions, &c. has gone to sea from Bath, after having exchanged a few shot with an *Ogrâme* cutter in the river.

"*Fine Times.*"—The democrats in Bristol, (R. I.) are great picklers for the embargo:—and accordingly have run 14 out of 15 vessels to the West-Indies, &c. laden with provisions, after clearing them out for Charleston!—This is a good substitute for the slave-trade.

The French privateer schooner Superieur, Capt. Bruvard, of 4 guns and 80 men, from St. Domingo, last from Martinique arrived at Charleston 22d ult.—she sailed from Philadelphia last summer, with a full load of flour, &c. "by permission."

Put this and this together. A North-Carolina paper relates, that at a late Sheriff's sale, one thousand acres of land sold for twelve dollars, four grown negroes, three horses, and three beds, for ninety dollars, the *effects of a farmer*, to satisfy an execution.—At the same time, a Baltimore paper, declares, that the rise of foreign produce in the hands of Gen. Smith, a *merchant* (one of the Senators who voted for the Embargo) had put into that gentleman's pocket *Two or three hundred thousand dollars.* The "*Embargo tells*"

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1809.

Speech of Mr. JACKSON,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM RHODE ISLAND.

In the House of Representatives of the U. S. Dec. 10th, on the Report of the committee on our Foreign Relations:—as given in the "Washington Federalist," of the 5th inst.

MR. SPEAKER,

NOT having been in the habit of public speaking, it is with great diffidence I rise, to make my observations on the resolutions now under consideration, after so much has been said upon the subject. But sir, knowing the deep stake, that portion of citizens which I have the honour to represent, and the United States at large have, in the present embarrassed state of our political affairs, was I to remain silent, sir, I should feel, as if I was guilty of treachery to their interests. I shall not attempt to follow gentlemen in their arguments who have gone before me in the debate, but confine myself to make such observations on the resolutions and the state of our political affairs, as appear to me to be necessary and proper. By the first resolution we are called upon to declare "that the United States cannot, without a sacrifice of their rights, honor and independence, submit to the late edicts of Great-Britain and France." Why we are called upon to make this declaration, I cannot conceive.—I do not see the use of it, unless it is considered by the committee as a kind of test act, which they think ought to be administered to every member of the house, to ascertain whether they are of sound principles or not. I do not like such abstract propositions, I think them useless, as nothing can come from them in a legislative way. No bill can be formed from it, however, I do not see any thing at present to prevent me from voting for it.—By the second resolution we are called upon, to declare, "that it is expedient to prohibit by law, the admission into the ports and harbours of the United States of all public or private armed or unarmed ships or vessels belonging to Great Britain or France, or to any other of the belligerents having in force orders or decrees violating the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the United States; and also the importation of any goods, wares or merchandize, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of any of the said powers, or imported from any place in the possession of either."

Here sir, I shall take the liberty, to dissent from the committee, for I do not think it to be expedient to join them in such a resolution as this. For I would ask, what are we to promise to ourselves from such a system as this, what will be the probable effects of it? Will it compel the great belligerent powers to do us justice for past injuries and secure us for the future? If I thought it would, I would most cheerfully vote for it. But, sir, I have no reason to suppose it will, for we have now had considerable experimental knowledge of the effects of the embargo system, both as it respects ourselves, and foreign powers, and we have found from experience, that as a coercive measure it has had no effect. It has not compelled France or England to do us justice, or to rescind their unlawful edicts and decrees, issued against neutral commerce. And those nations having now experienced the effects of the embargo for nearly one year, whatever alarm it might have given them, when first laid on, that alarm has ceased. And we have it from high authority, that France cares nothing about it, and that in England, owing to the great events now passing in Europe, it is forgot. And shall we still, with all this information and experience, adhere to this system and still think we can legislate France and England into a compliance to do us justice, and bring them to the bar of justice in this way. Far be it from me to censure any one, for the part they have taken in endeavouring to maintain the rights of our country, and giving security to the interests of our citizens. But, sir, I think in the business of legislation, that the same line of conduct ought to be pursued, that we would pursue in the common and ordinary proceedings of life, for should any of us undertake to do any thing, suppose it be to get a vessel afloat that had been stranded, and find the means employed totally inadequate to its accomplishment, should we not abandon these means and try some other. We have tried the embargo, and found it altogether ineffectual, and we have no reason to suppose, that by a further continuance of it, it will answer any of the purposes for which it was intended.

I will now take some view, as it appears to me, of what has been, and will be the effect of the embargo, if continued, as respects ourselves. The burthen of it has already been very great, on a large proportion of our citizens. It has been grievous, and very sore. For how otherwise can it be, when we consider, that all the navigation business, from one end to the other of these United States, is totally stopped, excepting a small remnant of our coasting trade, and that remnant under very great embarrassments. And all that numerous class of citizens, dependant on commerce, deprived of their usual means of gaining a livelihood, and in consequence thereof, thousands of them have been obliged to live on their former earnings, and consume that little property they had treasured up for their future support, and if the embargo is continued, the inevitable consequence must be, bankruptcy to many of our merchants, and absolute distress, misery and want to a large proportion of our citizens, who live in the sea-port towns, and great embarrasments to all classes of citizens throughout our country. And if this system is continued, we must incur the hazard of having civil commotions in our country, for experience has proved, that when great distress prevails among the people, and that distress arises from political measures, which the people are divided in sentiment upon, the hazard is very great, that civil commotions will take place. Some gentlemen have undertaken to shew, how much we have already lost by the embargo. But I shall not go into any calculation of this sort; for I am convinced that it defies calculation; it is impossible to follow it into all its turnings and windings. It is enough for me to know, that the loss is immense, and that we have received such a shock by it, that it will require a long time to come, to recover from it. Gentlemen have also endeavoured to point out such parts of the union, as they think are suffering the most by the embargo. There is no doubt but that it does bear harder upon some portions than on others, and that it is unequal in its operation. But, sir, my idea is, that it bears the hardest upon that part of our citizens, where they are the most dependent upon commerce for their living; and this being the case, in nearly as great a degree, perhaps, with the citizens of Rhode-Island as in any part of the union, it follows that my constituents are suffering as much as any portion of the United States. But sir, its pressure is upon the whole country and it carries misery throughout our land, and if continued the distress occasioned by it must still be much greater, than it has been, and will become intolerable in some part of the union, and the consequence may be dreadful to the nation, and as to its effects on France or England, for myself I am of opinion that the Emperor of France and King of Italy is well pleased with it, for, as it is observed by Mr. Canning, "it certainly comes in aid" of his grand design, of destroying the commerce of the English, and trying to give that nation the consumption of their purse, and until he is satisfied with that speculation, he will wish us to keep on the embargo. And since Spain and Portugal, have refused any long to be under the control of Bonaparte, and we bid him and all his hosts defiance, and we connected themselves with the English, believe the English care nothing about the Embargo, but would give us their free leave to keep it on forever; for, sir, it gives the greatest activity to their colonies of Canada & Nova-Scotia, and must be the means of enriching their settlements with astonishing rapidity, and experience has already proved to them, that their colonies in the West Indies can be maintained without us, and Spain and Portugal and their colonies having become open to them, to vend their manufactures, and with what can be smuggled in the continent, and into our country, in spite of all the laws that can be made against it, will furnish them market enough, and our navigation being all laid up, and out of the way, their ships will obtain great freights from Spain and Portugal to the colonies, and from the colonies back to the mother country, and in consequence of our retiring in a state of dignified retirement, as it has been called, they will have nearly the whole trade of the world, in their own hands. And it appears to me, Sir, in every point of view that I can place the subject, if we continue the embargo, it will operate to distress ourselves a hundred times more than it will do any body else. I will now, as I have heard that so frequently made, that if you do not like this system, point out a better, and if it appears so, we will adopt it—I will therefore point out, what appears to me, a better line of conduct for the United States to pursue, and if I am so unfortunate as not to find a man in this house of my opinion; I cannot help it, for I feel myself constrained from a sense of duty to my suffering constituents, to warn this house and the nation, that I wash my hands of it, and protest against it. I therefore, sir, with great deference to superior abilities, propose that the law imposing an embargo on all ships and vessels of the United States, and all the laws supplementary thereto, be immediately repealed, and that we authorise our merchants to arm their vessels under proper regulations, in defence of our legitimate and lawful commerce, that the government, from time to time afford the commerce of the country such protection

as may be found necessary and prudent. If this was done, I have no doubt, but that the citizens of the United States would soon be relieved from their present embarrassments and distress. This sir, would produce a circulation in the body politic, our planters and farmers, would immediately find a sale for their surplus produce, our merchants would find employ for their vessels, and all that numerous class of citizens who have heretofore been engaged in the active and busy scene of commerce, would again find employ in our sea-ports. In lieu of beholding dismantled ships, covered with boards and matts, we should see their spars and rigging aloft, and the ports whitened with their sails, and again hear the cheering sound of industry But it has been said, that if the embargo was removed, and our merchants should send their vessels to sea, most of the property would be taken by one or other of the great belligerent powers, and thus be lost to our country; and that we have so little trade left, that it is not worth our notice. But let us examine this and see if it be so: could we not in the present state of the world, trade to England, Scotland and Ireland, to Sweden, Spain and Portugal, to some of the islands in the Mediterranean, and some of the Turkish ports in that sea, to Africa, to nearly all the ports in the East and West-Indies, to both side of the continent of South-America, and some other places, and have the obstruction occasioned by the Embargo laws, removed from our own coast. Is all this trade of no importance, to trading people? Gentlemen have gone into statements to shew, from our former trade, how much of our domestic produce could be exported to the different parts of the world, under the present existing embarrassments, occasioned by the great belligerent powers; but for myself I put no confidence in such statements, I consider trade may in such measure be compared to water; if the channel it has been used to run in, becomes obstructed, it will find new channels to vent itself in. For instance, sir, suppose we should adopt the resolution offered by the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. Mumford) he mentioned that we could trade to the little Swedish Island of St. Bartholomews, in the West-Indies. Now suppose we should look over our former exports to this Island in any one year, what should we find the amount to be? I do not know, sir—perhaps one hundred thousand dollars, but double, or tribl if you please, and what comparison would it bear, with the amount that would be shipped there, under his system? Would it not immediately become a distributing port for the whole of the West-India Islands, and the amount encreased to an astonishing degree, when compared with what used to be exported there? And so it would be in other part of the world. The articles will go where they are wanted, in a greater or less degree-and if they cannot be carried directly they will find their way in an indirect manner. And as to the danger of the property being captured and confiscated, I think o merchants and underwriters are the most competent to judge of that. They do not wish the government to become guardian for them in this respect. All they w for government to do, is to let them manage their own affairs in their own way—and the government, to afford the commerce the country as much protection as shall for the real interest of the whole nation. ave we not seen, in the summer past, with what eagerness the merchants in the United tes availed themselves of the special permon granted to fit their vessels in ballast, and abroad to collect debts? And was not ty old and obsolete claim hunted up, that isted in the country, to make out the amo necessary to avail themselves of this mission? Is not this proof, that the chants did not consider the risk very gr And was not several hundred sail of ve fitted out under this permission? And h they not nearly all returned back to United States in safety? Many of these sels was insured to the West-Indies, and home, at premiums of about eight nine per cent. and this in the midst of hurricane season. This proves that underwriters did not estimate the politi risk at more than two or three per cent. the natural perils in time of profound pea would be considered equal to six per cent And the calculation of the underwiters h proved correct, for they have made mone by the business. And was our embargo re moved, I am of opinion, that the premium of insurance would not be more than six or seven per cent. to any port in Great-Britain and about the same to Spain and Portugal. This, if correct, proves that the political risk is not considered to be very great by those who are the best judges of it. But, sir, it appears to me, there are many gentlemen in this house, who think it will not do to trade, until all political risk is removed out of the way. If we wait for this, we shall never trade any more, for the natural perils of traversing the ocean always exist, and always remain nearly the same, allowing for the variation of the seasons. And the political perils, always exist, but they vary according to the state of political affairs among the nations of the world. But sir, I have repeatedly heard it said, and the same thing is expressed in the report of the committee, that our situation is such, that we have no other alternative than a war, with both Great-Britain and France, submission, or a total suspension of our commerce.

The committee have sir, after a long statement brought our affairs up to this point, and I do not like any of the alternatives, out of which they say we must make a choice, for I do not believe, that we are yet reduced to this dilemma, and I will not agree to go to war with both England and France, nor will I agree to submit, or to totally suspend our commerce. But I will agree, to give our merchants liberty to arm their vessels, under proper regulations, in defence of our legitimate commerce, and leave it to them to send their vessels for trade where they please, and if any of them are so unwise, as to trust their property to France, or to any ports in Europe where the French controul, let them fight their way there if they choose, I see no other course sir, that we can pursue, that will be so much for the interest and honour of our country, as the one pointed out. The American people are a cool calculating people, and know what is best for their interest as well if not better than any nation upon earth, and I have no idea that they will support the government in a ruinous war with England, under the present exilling circumstances, nor in measures depriving them of all trade and commerce.

IMPORTANT.

FROM WASHINGTON, JAN. 6, 1809

"I have only time to inform you, that the House of Representatives was compelled to continue in session all last night: and at half past 6 this morning, passed the infamous bill to enforce the Embargo, Yeas 71—Nays 32. The bill embraces every prominent point, in the detestable proposition of Gallatin to Congress. Every northern democrat voted for it, except Gardner of N. H. who spoke against it, and declared that there was no transaction of his life that gave him so much uneasiness, as voting for the first Embargo; that he was deceived, supposing it but a temporary measure—and that no material injury would result from it; but finding it so extremely injurious, and contrary to the will of his constituents, it was to him a source of continual regret; and he sincerely deplored the consequences of a continuance of it.

"Not a man from New-England was bold enough to advocate the bill: though they voted for it."

JAN. 7.

This day the Senate have concurred in passing the amendments to the bill from the House for enforcing the Embargo Laws.—President Jefferson's signature is now alone wanting: and there is no room to expect that he will abandon his darling measure. In adopting this measure they have completely ruined our *Coasting-Trade*, the only little Commerce which remained to us. How these measures are to be received by the people of the Eastern States, is for them to decide. It is a fact too evident to admit of contradiction, that the destruction of our Commerce seems to be the principal object of the Southern Members of both Houses, and the Administrators of our Government!"

FROM WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

"The Senate have passed the bill for the continuance of the Mediterranean fund; have receded from their amendment to the bill for the employment of twelve additional revenue cutters, which bill is consequently passed; and have proposed amendments to the bill of the House authorising the employment of additional number of seamen, so as to reinstate the provisions of their own bill for the entire equipment of all the public armed ships.

"On Wednesday, Mr. Lloyd offered the following resolution:

"That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate all the official as well as informal correspondence between Mr. Rose, the late British Minister to the United States, and the Secretary of State, or any other officer of this government, which has not already been communicated to Congress."

"In a late debate in the House, Mr. Lyon said the destruction of commerce was intended, and he made no doubt that there were *many gentlemen who would willingly see all our shipping in a blaze*: that a rumour had been circulated that the embargo was to be taken off before the close of the present session, but this was intended to *deceive the people*.

"The returns of all the Electoral votes have been received here.—The following is the result:—

For President.

James Madison	122
C. C. Pinkney	48
George Clinton	6

For Vice-President.

George Clinton	113
Rufus King	48
John Langdon	9
James Madison	3
James Monroe	3

The *National Intelligencer*, in its exultation on this result, says, "The Patriotism of the nation has thus lifted to power a man PLEDGED to the same political course, and wedded to the same principles" with Mr. Madison! An excellent comment this, on the freedom of elections.

It is now talked that Congress will be convened directly after Madison takes his seat in the chair of State. Many of the members are to be here again in May, when they will have a great addition of federal votes.

Despatches from France have been received at Washington. Nothing in relation to their contents is suffered to transpire.—Indeed despatches from the Court of St. Cloud or the Thuilleries, have never been deemed proper for the inspection of the Sovereign people or their Representatives, but after their first arrival."

FROM THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

[*Published at Philadelphia, and of which Mr. ELLIOT, of Congress, is an Editor*]

IMPORTANT POSTSCRIPT.

"WASHINGTON, Thursday night, Jan. 5.

"I am this moment furnished with a clue to all the recent caucuses, commotions, denunciations, threats of rebellion, &c. among the friends of the administration. There is a horrible confusion in the camp. A spirit of dissatisfaction is rapidly spreading among the democratic members from the northern and middle states. They wish to remove the embargo immediately, but their southern brethren will not consent. In caucus, every thing, of course, is carried by the southern party, which is determined on war. They have arranged a special session of Congress for the 15th of May, with a view to throw the responsibillity of the commencement of war upon the new President and the next Congress. The new Embargo bill is to be finally passed to-night, and the system will be persisted in *as long as they dare persist*. It is not improbable, however, that their plan will change again in a few days. Mr. Jefferson has been denounced in caucus by some of his (hitherto) most supple sycophants.

The public may rely upon this information, and will be furnished with the particulars in a day or two."

READ!——PONDER!

Extracts from Mr. HILLHOUSE's Speech, in the Senate of the United States, against the NEW EMBARGO BILL.

"The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Giles) has renewed his call for a *substitute* for the *embargo*.—Sir, the *embargo* admits *no substitute*. It is a measure *radically wrong* and stands in the way of *every proper measure*."

"A storm seems to be gathering, which portends not a storm on the ocean, but *domestic convulsions*. However painful the task, a sense of duty calls upon me to raise my voice, and use my utmost exertions to prevent the passing of this bill. I feel myself bound in conscience to declare, lest the blood of those who may fall in the execution of this measure, should be on my head that I do consider this to be an act which directs a mortal blow at the liberties of my country:—an act containing unconstitutional provisions—to which the people ARE NOT BOUND TO SUBMIT, and to which, in my opinion, they WILL NOT SUBMIT."

Mr. GILES in the debate in the Senate of the U. S. on Mr. HILLHOUSE'S motion to repeal the embargo laws, says: "the idea of a *permanent embargo is perfectly absurd*. [What does he call the present?] He will not consent to raise the embargo till some measures shall be substituted, better calculated to maintain our national independence, measures of more activity and energy; but, he says, no great mischief [the embargo does *no great mischief!!!*] can arise from waiting a little longer; waiting events in Europe, now in a *rapid state of succession*."

Why wait for these events? Mr. G. means more than *should be understood* no doubt. Have the long existing controversies with England and France any connexion with the events of the *endless* wars between those nations? None will be pretended.—What then? Let us wait—let us *temporize* still longer—perhaps something may happen. No, that is not it. Mr. Giles's "events now in rapid succession" mean distinctly Bonaparte's war with Spain. The fate of Spain is to be decided by "rapid events." Should the Patriots firmly resist the *dreadful onset* of the Tyrant, which the last accounts left him making for their destruction, and finally drive his myrmidons back over the Pyrennees; our government may possibly have the independence to settle with England. If the Patriots are crushed, and Spain overrunned and subdued; then Napoleon's demand that we "should take part with France as FRIENDS OR ALLIES" will be complied with, and the embargo shall find a substitute in *measures of more activity and energy*.

Extract from the celebrated letters of JUNIUS.

"The ruin or prosperity of a state depends so much upon the administration of its government, that to be acquainted with the merit of a ministry, we need only observe the condition of the people. If we see them obedient to the laws, prosperous in their industry, united at home, and respected abroad, we may reasonably presume, that their affairs are conducted by men of experience, abilities and virtue. If, on the contrary, we see an universal spirit of distrust and dissatisfaction, a rapid decay of trade, dissensions in all parts of the empire, and a total loss of respect in the eyes of foreign powers, we may pronounce, without hesitation, that the government of that country is weak, distracted, and corrupt. The multitude, in all countries, are patient to a certain point. Ill usage may rouse their indignation, and hurry them into excesses; but the original fault is in government. Perhaps there never was an instance of a change, in the circumstances and temper of a whole nation, so sudden and extraordinary as that which the misconduct of ministers has, within these few years produced in Great Britain.—When our gracious sovereign ascended the throne, we were a flourishing and contented people ..... Yet there is no extremity of distress, which of itself ought to reduce a great nation to despair. It is not the disorder, but the physician:—it is not a casual concurrence of calamitous circumstances, it is the pernicious hand of government, which alone can make a whole people desperate."

Let the Jeffersonian Whigs of 1809 say whether this picture, drawn by a British Whig, does not apply to the Republic; let them pause, and consider the solemn sentiments it contains, before the "extremity of distress," which the completion of their measures must inflict, "shall make a woole people desperate."

DIED.—In this town on Thursday morning last, Mr. *Edward Murphy*, in the 62d year of his age.—His Funeral will be this Afternoon at 3 o'clock from his late dwelling-house No. 2, Meeting street, which his relations and friends are requested to attend, without further invitation.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED.

Schooner President, Billington, Philadelphia: Sloop Flora, Spencer, Alexandria.

CLEARED.

British Schooners Union, White, St. Andrews, and Fancy Gross Halifax: Sloop Express, Justin, New-York.

MAJOR CAMPBELL's TRIAL.

A few more Copies of this highly interesting pamphlet are just received and for sale at L. ROUSMANIERE's Book-Store, No, 1, Long-Wharf.

Newport Insurance Company.

THERE will advanced to the Stockholders of said Company, or to their legal Representatives, on and after the 15th inst. Fifty Dollars on each share in the Capital stock thereof, in anticipation of the reduction of said Stock, agreed on by the Stockholders at their General Meeting on the 4th inst. on a deposit of their Certificates, and a compliance with the regulations prescribed.

By order of the President and Directors of said Company

FRANCIS MALBONE, *Acting Director.*

Newport, January 14, 1809

☞ Attornies must be authorized by Powers legally executed, to sell, assign, and transfer said Stock.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY NOTICE.

Just received at the NEW CIRCULATING LIBRARY, opposite the Post Office.

FIFTEEN Hundred Volumes, for Circulation, consisting of a well-chosen assortment of Books, in the various branches of Literature, and comprising many scarce, as also a considerable number of late and excellent novels.—40 Volumes European and American Magazines.—50 Volumes Plays, almost new, &c. &c.—Books will in future be loaned either by the Week, Month, Quarter, Half or whole Year.—The Terms, and a Catalogue may be seen on application at the Library, or at GEORGE WANTON'S Store.—*Also*, Just received and for Sale at the Book Store of G. WANTON, and for Circulation as above, the Wild Irish Boy, Elizabeth, or the Exile of Siberia, Adeline Mowbray, by Mrs. Opie.—Now in the Press, and will be received in the course of a week, a New Novel, entitled the Exile of Erin

Newport, January 13, 1809.

For Charleston, (S. C)

THE Brig INDUSTRY, ROBERT CARTER, Master, will sail on or about the 25th inst. For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, or to STEPHEN T. NORTHAM, at his Store, on Mr. LANGLEY's Wharf.

Newport January 13 1809

For CHARLESTON, or SAVANNAH.

THE Sloop JANE, DANIEL CHASE, Master, now lying at Capt. Gilbert Chase's Wharf—For Freight or Passage, apply to the Master on board

Newport, January 13, 1809.

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Assignees of the Notes, Accounts, &c. of WILLIAM ROBERTS, Merchant, late resident in this Town, their Attorney for the purpose of collecting and adjusting the Notes and Accounts aforesaid, hereby informs all those indebted to said *Roberts*, that it is necessary for them to make an immediate settlement and in case of inattention or refusal so to do, prosecutions will be commenced against them, in Thirty days from this date.

JOSIAH C. SHAW.

Newport, January 13, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the NEWPORT AQUEDUCT COMPANY, either by Note or Book, are informed, that unless payment is made on or before the 20th inst. their Notes and Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for Collection

By order of the President and Directors of said Company,

WM. S. N ALLAN, *Secretary.*

Newport January 13 1809

VALUABLE ESTATES.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his ESTATES, consisting of the West Ferry, &c situated on Jamestown and the Dwelling-House he now occupies, situated on the Long-Wharf, in Newport.—For further particulars, apply to

JOHN C. ALMY.

Newport, January 13, 1809.

as may be found neceſſ ry and prudent. If this was done, I have no doubt, but that the citizens of the United States would ſoon be relieved from their preſent embarraſſments and diſtreſs. This ſir, would produce a circulation in the body politic, ſupplanters and farmers, would immediately find a ſale for their ſurplus produce, our merchants would find employ for their veſſels, and all that numerous claſs of citizens who have heretofore been engaged in the active and buſy ſcene of commerce, would again find employ in our ſea-ports. In lieu of beholding diſmantled ſhips, covered with boards and matts, we ſhould ſee their ſpars and rigging aloft, and the ports whitened with their ſails, and again hear the cheering ſound o induſtry But it has been ſaid, that if the embargo was removed, and our merchants ſhould ſend their veſſels to ſea, moſt of the property would be taken by one or other of the great belligerent powers, and thus be loſt to our country; and that we have ſo little trade left, that it is not worth our notice. But let us examine this and ſee if it be ſo: could we not, in the preſent ſtate of the world, trade to England, Scotland and Ireland, to Sweden, Spain and Portugal, to ſome of the iſlands in the Mediterranean, and ſome of the Turkiſh ports in that ſea, to Africa, to nearly all the parts in the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies, to both ſide of the continent of South-America, and ſome other places, and have the obſtruction occaſioned by the Embargo laws, removed from our own coaſt. Is all this trade of no importance, to trading people? Gentlemen have gone into ſtatements to ſhew, from our former trade, how much of our domeſtic produce could be exported to the different parts of the world, under the preſent exiſting embarraſſments, occaſioned by the great belligerent powers; but for myſelf I put no confidence in ſuch ſtatements, I conſider trade may in ſuch meaſure be compared to water; if the channel it has been uſed to run in, becomes obſtructed, it will find new channels to vent itſelf in. For inſtance, ſir, ſuppoſe we ſhould adopt the reſolution offered by the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. Mumford) he mentioned that we could trade to the little Swediſh Iſland of St. Bartholomews, in the Weſt-Indies. Now ſuppoſe we ſhould look over our former exports to this Iſland in any one year, what ſhould we find the amount to be? I do not know, ſir—perhaps one hundred thouſand dollars, but double, or tribl if you pleaſe, and what compariſon would it bear, with the amount that would be ſhipped there, under his ſyſtem? Would it not immediately become a diſtributing port for the whole of the Weſt-India Iſlands, and the amount encreaſed to an aſtoniſhing degree, when compared with what uſed to be exported there? And ſo it would be in other parts of the world. The articles will go where they are wanted, in a greater or leſs degree-and if they cannot be carried directly they will find their way in an indirect manner. And as to the danger of the property being captured and confiſcated, I think our merchants and underwriters are the moſt competent to judge of that. They do not wiſh the government to become guardian for them in this reſpect. All they wiſh for government to do, is to let them manage their own affairs in their own way—and the government, to afford the commerce of the country as much protection as ſhall be for the real intereſt of the whole nation. Have we not ſeen, in the ſummer paſt, with what eagerneſs the merchants in the United States availed themſelves of the ſpecial permiſſion granted to fit their veſſels in ballaſt, and go abroad to collect debts? And was not that old and obſolete claim hunted up, that exiſted in the country, to make out the amount neceſſary to avail themſelves of this permiſſion? Is not this proof, that the merchants did not conſider the riſk very great? And was not ſeveral hundred ſail of veſſels fitted out under this permiſſion? And have they not nearly all returned back to the United States in ſafety? Many of theſe veſſels was inſured to the Weſt-Indies, and home, at premiums of about eight and nine per cent. and this in the midſt of the hurricane ſeaſon. This proves that the underwriters did not eſtimate the political riſk at more than two or three per cent. for the natural perils in time of profound peace would be conſidered equal to ſix per cent. And the calculation of the underwiters have proved correct, for they have made money by the buſineſs. And was our embargo removed, I am of opinion, that the premium of inſurance would not be more than ſix or ſeven per cent. to any port in Great-Britain and about the ſame to Spain and Portugal. This, if correct, proves that the political riſk is not conſidered to be very great by thoſe who are the beſt judges of it. But, ſir, it appears to me, there are many gentlemen in this houſe, who think it will not do to trade, until all political riſk is removed out of the way. If we wait for this, we ſhall never trade any more, for the natural perils of traverſing the ocean always exiſt, and always remain nearly the ſame, allowing for the variation of the ſeaſons. And the political perils, always exiſt, but they vary according to the ſtate of political affairs among the nations of the world. But ſir, I have repeatedly heard it ſaid, and the ſame thing is expreſſed in the report of the committee, that our ſituation is ſuch, that we have no other alternative than a war, with both Great-Britain and France, ſubmiſſion, or a total ſuſpenſion of our commerce.

The committee have ſir, after a long ſtatement brought our affairs up to this point, and I do not like any of the alternatives, out of which they ſay we muſt make a choice, for I do not believe, that we are yet reduced to this dilemma, and I will not agree to go to war with both England and France, nor will I agree to ſubmit, or to totally ſuſpend our commerce. But I will agree, to give our merchants liberty to arm their veſſels, under proper regulations, in defence of our legitimate commerce, and leave it to them to ſend their veſſels for trade where they pleaſe, and if any of them are ſo unwiſe, as to truſt their property to France, or to any ports in Europe where the French controul, let them fight their way there if they chooſe, I ſee no other courſe ſir, that we can purſue, that will be ſo much for the intereſt and honour of our country, as the one pointed out. The American people are a cool calculating people, and know what is beſt for their intereſt, as well if not better than any nation upon earth, and I have no idea that they will ſupport the government in a ruinous war with England, under the preſent exiſting circumſtances, nor in meaſures depriving them of all trade and commerce.

IMPORTANT.

FROM WASHINGTON, JAN. 6, 1809

"I have only time to inform you, that the Houſe of Repreſentatives was compelled to continue in ſeſſion all laſt night: and at half paſt 6 this morning, paſſed the infamous bill to enforce the Embargo, Yeas 71—Nays 32. The bill embraces every prominent point, in the deteſtable propoſition of Gallatin to Congreſs. Every northern democrat voted for it, except Gardner of N. H. who ſpoke againſt it, and declared that there was no tranſaction of his life that gave him ſo much uneaſineſs as voting for the firſt Embargo; that he was deceived, ſuppoſing it but a temporary meaſure—and that no material injury would reſult from it; but finding it ſo extremely injurious, and contrary to the will of his conſtituents, it was to him a ſource of continual regret; and he ſincerely deplored the conſequences of a continuance of it.

"Not a man from New-England was hardy enough to advocate the bill: though they voted for it."

JAN. 7.

This day the Senate have concurred in paſſing the amendments to the bill from the Houſe for enforcing the Embargo Laws.—Preſident Jefferſon's ſignature is now alone wanting: and there is no room to expect that he will abandon his darling meaſure. In adopting this meaſure they have completely ruined our *Coaſting-Trade*, the only little Commerce which remained to us. How theſe meaſures are to be received by the people of the Eaſtern States, is for them to decide. It is a fact too evident to admit of contradiction, that the deſtruction of our Commerce ſeems to be the principal object of the Southern Members of both Houſes, and the Adminiſtrators of our Government!"

FROM WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

"The Senate have paſſed the bill for the continuance of the Mediterranean fund; have receded from their amendment to the bill for the employment of twelve additional revenue cutters, which bill is conſequently paſſed; and have propoſed amendments to the bill of the Houſe authoriſing the employment of an additional number of ſeamen, ſo as to reinſtate the proviſions of their own bill for the entire equipment of all the public armed ſhips.

"On Wedneſday, Mr. Lloyd offered the following reſolution:

"That the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to cauſe to be laid before the Senate all the official as well as informal correſpondence between Mr. Roſe, the late Britiſh Miniſter to the United States, and the Secretary of State, or any other officer of this government, which has not already been communicated to Congreſs."

"In a late debate in the Houſe, Mr. Lyon ſaid the deſtruction of commerce was intended, and he made no doubt that there were *many gentlemen who would willingly ſee all our ſhipping in a blaze*: that a rumour had been circulated that the embargo was to be taken off before the cloſe of the preſent ſeſſion, but this was intended to *deceive the people*.

"The returns of all the Electoral votes have been received here.—The following is the reſult:—

For President.

James Madiſon	122
C. C. Pinkney	48
George Clinton	6

For Vice-President.

George Clinton	113
Rufus King	48
John Langdon	9
James Madiſon	3
James Monroe	3

The *National Intelligencer*, in its exultation on this reſult, ſays, "The Patriotiſm of the nation has thus lifted to power a man PLEDGED to the ſame political courſe, and attached to the ſame principles" with Mr. Jefferſon! An excellent comment this, on the freedom of elections.

It is now talked that Congreſs will be called directly after Madiſon takes his ſeat in the chair of State. Many of the members expect to be here again in May, when the new ones will have a great addition of federal ſtrength.

Diſpatches from France have been received at Waſhington. Nothing in relation to their contents is ſuffered to tranſpire.—Indeed diſpatches from the Court of St. Cloud or the Thuilleries, have never been conſidered proper for the inſpection of the Sovereign people or their Repreſentatives, upon their firſt arrival."

FROM THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

[*Publiſhed at Philadelphia, and of which Mr. ELLIOT, of Congreſs, is an Editor.*]

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"The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Giles) has renewed his call for a *ſubſtitute* for the *embargo*.—Sir, the *embargo* admits *no ſubſtitute*. It is a meaſure *radically wrong*, and ſtands in the way of *every proper meaſure*."

"A ſtorm ſeems to be gathering, which portends not a ſtorm on the ocean, but *domeſtic convulſions*. However painful the taſk, a ſenſe of duty calls upon me to raiſe my voice, and uſe my utmoſt exertions to prevent the paſſing of this bill. I feel myſelf bound in conſcience to declare, leſt the blood of thoſe who may fall in the execution of this meaſure, ſhould be on my head that I do conſider this to be an act which directs a mortal blow at the liberties of my country:—an act containing unconſtitutional proviſions—to which the people ARE NOT BOUND TO SUBMIT, and to which, in my opinion, they WILL NOT SUBMIT."

Mr. GILES in the debate in the Senate of the U. S. on Mr. HILLHOUSE'S motion to repeal the embargo laws, ſays: "the idea of a *permanent embargo is perfectly abſurd*. [What does he call the preſent?] He will not conſent to raiſe the embargo till ſome meaſures ſhall be ſubſtituted, better calculated to maintain our national independence, meaſures of more activity and energy; but, he ſays, no great miſchief [the embargo does *no great miſchief!!!*] can ariſe from waiting a little longer; waiting events in Europe, now in a *rapid ſtate of ſucceſſion*."

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Newport Inſurance Company.

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By order of the President and Directors of ſaid Company.

FRANCIS MALBONE, *Acting Director.*

Newport, January 14, 1809.

☞ Attornies muſt be authorized by Powers legally executed, to ſell, aſſign, and tranſfer ſaid Stock.

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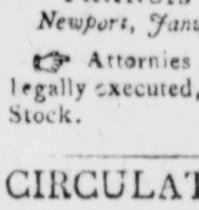
FIFTEEN Hundred Volumes, for Circulation, conſiſting of a well-choſen aſſortment of Books, in the various branches of Literature, and comprising many ſcarce, as alſo a conſiderable number of late and excellent novels.—40 Volumes European and American Magazines.—50 Volumes Plays, almoſt new, &c. &c.—Books will in future be loaned either by the Week, Month, Quarter, Half or whole Year.—The Terms, and a Catalogue may be ſeen on application at the Library, or at GEORGE WANTON'S Store.—*Alſo*, Juſt received and for Sale at the Book Store of G. WANTON, and for Circulation as above, the Wild Iriſh Boy, Elizabeth, or the Exile of Siberia, Adeline Mowbray, by Mrs. Opie.—Now in the Preſs, and will be received in the courſe of a week, a New Novel, entitled the Exile of Erin.

Newport, January 13, 1809.

For Charleſton, (S. C)



THE Brig INDUSTRY, ROBERT CARTER, Maſter, will ſail on or about the 25th inſt. For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, or to STEPHEN T. NORTHAM, at his Store, on Mr. LANGLEY'S Wharf.

Newport, January 13, 1809

For CHARLESTON, or SAVANNAH.

THE Sloop JANE, DANIEL CHASE, Maſter, now lying at Capt. Gilbert Chaſe's Wharf—For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the Maſter on board.

Newport, January 13, 1809.

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber having been appointed by the Aſſignees of the Notes, Accounts, &c. of WILLIAM ROBERTS, Merchant, late reſident in this Town, their Attorney for the purpoſe of collecting and adjuſting the Notes and Accounts aforeſaid, hereby informs all thoſe indebted to ſaid *Roberts*, that it is neceſſary for them to make an immediate ſettlement, and in caſe of inattention or refuſal ſo to do, proſecutions will be commenced againſt them, in Thirty days from this date.

JOSIAH C. SHAW.

Newport, January 13, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL Perſons indebted to the NEWPORT AQUEDUCT COMPANY, either by Note or Book, are informed, that unleſs payment is made on or before the 20th inſt. their Notes and Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for Collection

By order of the President and Directors of ſaid Company,

WM. S. N. ALLAN, *Secretary.*

Newport, January 13, 1809.

VALUABLE ESTATES.

THE Subſcriber offers for Sale his ESTATES, conſiſting of the Weſt Ferry, &c. ſituated on Jamestown, and the Dwelling-Houſe he now occupies, ſituated on the Long-Wharf, in Newport.—For further particulars, apply to JOHN C. ALMY.

Newport, January 13, 1809.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Twenty Thousand Dollars,

May be gained for Two and an Half DOLLARS!!

IN THE THIRD CLASS

Of the Lottery authorised by Law for removing Obſtructions in the

RIVER LEHIGH.

SCHEME.

		Dollars.	*Dollars*
2	**prizes of**	**10,000 each**	**20,000**
2		5000	10 000
2		2 500	5 000
3		1,000	3,000
6		500	3,000
15		200	3 000
30		100	3 000
60		50	3,000
150		20	3,000
300		10	3,000
13,800		5	69,000
35,630 not 2½ blanks to a prize.			
50,000	**tickets at 2½ dollars:**		125,000

TO draw 500 tickets each day, at the State-Houſe in Philadelphia, and the prizes to be paid by *Thomas Allibone Esq* the Treaſurer, in this city, 30 days after the concluſion of the drawing, ſubject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.—Prizes not demanded in 12 months after the cloſe of the drawing, to be conſidered as relinquiſhed to the Lottery.

Part of the above Prizes determinable as follows:

The firſt drawn ticket on the 1ſt, 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th 25th 30th, 35th 40th, 45th, 50th, and 55th days. 20 Dollars each.

do. on the 60th. 65th, 70th. and 75th do. 500 do.

do. on the 80th & 85th do. 1000 do.

do. 90th do. 2500 do.

do. 95th do. 5000 do.

do. 100th do. 10 000 do.

The two 10,000 Dollars prizes to receive each in part payment 25 ſhares of the Lehigh ſtock, at 100 dollars each.

The two 5000 dollars 10 ſhares.

The two 2500 do. 5 do.

Having undertaken the agency of the above Lottery, the tickets of which, except about 7000, are ſigned by Thomas Allibone Eſq as Treaſurer, the public are reſpectfully informed that every poſſible exertion will be uſed to draw it at an early day. Five thouſand of the tickets have already been ſold, and from the extraordinary demand, it is expected that the ſales by the firſt Monday in May next, will enable the commiſſioners, who have already progreſſed conſiderably in preparing the numbers, &c. for the wheel, to commence the drawing.

The immenſe advantages of a clear navigation of the Lehigh muſt be obvious to every one in the leaſt degree acquainted with the ſituation of that River. This important main branch of the Delaware, at the mouth of which ſtands the flouriſhing town of Eaſton, is now connected by a turnpike portage of 30 miles, with the towns of Neſcopeck and Berwick on the caſt branch of the Suſquehanna, from which a communication has been this ſeaſon opened to Newton, on the Tioga, in the ſtate of New-York, on the track of the Turnpike road authorized by the Legiſlature. From Newton there is a good road (alſo authorized to be turnpiked) to the head of Seneca Lake, which affords an excellent navigation for large veſſels to Geneva, the Emporium of the Geneſſee country, all the ſupplies of which would find their neareſt, cheapeſt, and beſt route to Philadelphia by the waters of the Suſquehanna, Lehigh and Delaware, interrupted only by two portages, one of 15 miles from the head of the Seneca Lake to Newton, the other of 30 miles from Neſcopeck by a turnpike road to Lauſanne on the Lehigh. The roads alluded to alſo form the neareſt and beſt route *from Philadelphia to the falls of Niagara*, the moſt magnificent of all the works of nature. The river Lehigh and theſe roads have a mutual dependence on each other, and theſe important objects it is hoped will, excluſive of the high prizes referred to in the ſcheme, which may be had for the ſmall ſum of 2 1-2 dollars, be a ſufficient inducement to every citizen in this and the adjacent ſtates, to lend his aid in the promotion of an undertaking calculated to produce ſuch great national reſults.

Societies, aſſociations, and individuals purchaſing not leſs than 50 tickets will be allowed to pay for them by inſtalments much to their intereſt.

Letters poſt paid, and incloſing the caſh, will be duly attended to, and prizes of Lotteries of this City and of New-York received in payment.

GEORGE TAYLOR jun.
No 85, ſouth Second-ſtreet.
Philadelphia December 10, 1808.

☞ Orders for Tickets in the above Lottery, attended to at this Office—and at the Exchange-Office of J. C. SHAW.

NOTICE is hereby given That MARY WANTON of Newport, ſole Executrix of the laſt Will and Teſtament of *Stephen Arnault Wanton*, late of ſaid Newport, mariner, deceaſed, hath taken upon herſelf that truſt and given bonds as the law directs. All perſons having demands upon the eſtate of ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them, as well as all perſons indebted to make payment to the Subſcriber, who is legally authorized by letter of Attorney from ſaid Executrix, to conduct the Adminiſtration upon ſaid eſtate

THOMAS DENNIS.
Newport, January 6, 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given, That LUCY LYON has been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Adminiſtratrix upon the eſtate of WILLIAM LYON, jun. late of ſaid Newport, mariner, deceaſed, and has given bonds as the law directs. All perſons having any demands upon the eſtate of ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them, as well as all perſons indebted, to make payment to the Subſcribers who are alſo duly authorized by letters of Attorney to act as Adminiſtrators, to conduct the Adminiſtration upon ſaid eſtate.

JOHN EARL jun.
STEPHEN CAHOONE.
Newport, Auguſt 6, 1808.

NEW GOODS,

Of a ſuperior Quality, and of the latest faſhion, juſt received and for Sale by

James Mumford,

No. 88, *Thames-Street.*

SUPERFINE Engliſh, Spaniſh French and Dutch Broadcloths; Ladies ſuperfine and common cloth; Devonſhire kerſies; Plains and Foreſt cloths; Coatings; Fearnoughts, Batteens; Flannels of all colours and qualities; Baizes, ſingle and double milled, of ſeveral colours and widths: a great aſſortment of the moſt elegant Veſtings; 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 Blankets; Calicoes of the neweſt ſtamp and figures, that cannot fail to pleaſe; Bombazets, red, drab and black colours; Velvets of every deſcription; Wildbores; India Cottons; Checks; worſted, cotton, and ſilk Hoſiery for Ladies and Gentlemen; Rattinetts; Durants; Ruſſels; Calimancoes; Gentlemen and Ladies beaver and kid Gloves; the greateſt variety of cotton, ſilk and thread laces; ſilk Velvets; Linens; Ginghams of the neweſt faſhion, and of a ſuperior quality; camel's hair, chambray, and cotton ſhawls; Cambricks of various colours, Sattins; Luſtrings; Ribbons; and the greateſt variety of Fancy Goods, too numerous to be enumerated in a general Advertiſement. But the amateurs of faſhion are requeſted to call and ſee his Goods, as they will find it to their profit, and cannot fail to be pleaſed.—They may be aſſured they will find his Goods as low, if not lower, than at any Store in the State.

Newport, Oct 28, 1808.

James Mumford,

HAS juſt received from Boſton a few handſome figur'd Leno MUSLINS, which he will ſell very low for Caſh

N. B. He requeſts all thoſe that are indebted to him more than 90 days, to call and ſettle their Accounts.

Newport, Dec. 2 1808.

Cheap New Goods.

Peter P. Remington,

No. 114, *Thames-ſtreet.*

INFORMS his Friends, and the public in general, that he has recently received and is now expoſing for ſale, an excellent and extenſive Aſſortment of Engliſh, India and French Goods, calculated for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which he is determined to ſell remarkably cheap.

Newport, Nov. 4 1808

New and Cheap Goods.

Harvey Seſſions, & Co.

No. 125, *Thames-Street.*

HAVE juſt received their Aſſortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, conſiſting of almoſt every article uſually called for in a Dry Goods Store, which they are determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices, for Caſh or approved credit

Newport. Nov. 4, 1808

Wm. & H. Moore,

No 5, *Market ſquare have for Sale on reaſonable terms*

SECOND and 3d proof Tobago Rum, Brandy and Gin.
Molaſſes in Hogſheads and Barrels, ſuitable for retailing.
Ginger, Pimento, Pepper, Muſtard and Soap.
Flour. Chocolate and Chocolate Shells.
Hyſon, Young Hyſon, Hyſon ſkin, Souchong and Bohea Teas.
Loaf and Brown Sugars, Rice and Cotton.
50 Barrels excellent Cabin Bread.
Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, Currant and Malaga Wines.
Knives and Forks, Shovels and Tongs.
All kinds of Nails.
Warming pans, braſs kettles, ſlates and pins.
Writing and Wrapping Paper.
Coffee Mills, and an aſſortment of Iron Ware.

The above Articles will be ſold for Caſh, Tow-Cloth, Flax-Seed, or approved Notes at 60 and 90 Days.

Newport, Oct. 7, 1808.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE

On the moſt reaſonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the firſt quality; Melaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Phſladelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the buſhel or ſmaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the buſhel; Coal by the buſhel.—*Alſo*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay; ſuitable for Ovens.

Newport, December 31, 1808.

WE the Subſcribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors againſt the eſtate of *John C. Scott*, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, hereby give notice, that ſix months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of ſaid eſtate to bring in and prove their reſpective claims, and that we will attend at our reſpective dwellings for that purpoſe.

FRANCIS MALBONE,
JOHN MEIN.
WILLIAM ENNIS. } *Com'rs.*

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

THOMAS TOWNSEND, *Adm'r.*
Newport. Dec. 12. 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subſcriber, Executrix to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Col. WILLIAM TEW, late of Newport, deceaſed, has taken upon herſelf that truſt and given bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having demands upon the eſtate of ſaid WILLIAM Tew, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate are called upon to make payment to

SARAH TEW, *Executrix.*
Newport, Nov. 25, 1808.

Ten Thouſand Dollars,

AND NO DEDUCTION!!

BY AUTHORITY.

A LOTTERY,

FOR the purpoſe of compleating the METHODIST CHAPEL in Newport.

SCHEME.

12,000 Tickets at 5 Dollars each is 60,000 Dollars

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars*
1	Prize	10.000	is	10 000
1		3000		3000
3	Prizes of	1000	are	3000
6		500		3000
50		100		5000
50		50		2500
100		20		2000
500		10		5000
3700		5		18,500
4411				52,000

Subject to no deduction.
Not two Blanks to a Prize

The above Lottery will commence drawing, as ſoon as a ſufficient number of Tickets are ſold, and when compleated, a liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed, and Ninety Days after which the higheſt prize will be paid; and thoſe prizes above One Hundred Dollars in Sixty days, and all others in Thirty Days.

Prizes not demanded in one year after the drawing, will be conſidered as generouſly given to the purpoſes of the Lottery.

JAMES PERRY.
JOSEPH BOSS, jun.
WILLIAM MOORE, jun.
BENJAMIN WIGHTMAN,
L. BEALL. } *Managers.*

Newport, Rhode-Iſland, May 29, 1807.

TICKETS

in the above Lottery, are for ſale at this office.

John F Townſend & Co.

No. 123, *Thames-ſtreet, Front of Capt. James Perry's.*

HAVE juſt received an additional ſupply of GOODS ſuited to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they offer for ſale on the loweſt terms, among which are:—India Cottons, cotton ſkirting, flannels, baizes, Broadcloths, Caſſimeres, fine linen Cambric, fine cambric Handkerchiefs, black and crimſon tabby Velvets, ladies and gentlemen's white, ſlate and black Engliſh ſilk Hoſe, long and habit beaver Gloves black Sattin, cotton armletts, large cotton fancy ſhawls, black and white Crape, ſcarlet Bombazet, pelice Flannels, a few pieces very fine Iriſh Linens, Muffs and Tippets, &c.—Alſo for Sale, a handſome aſſortment of real uperfine black, blue, brown, corbeau, bottle green and drab Broadcloths and Caſſimeres, which from their prices, cannot fail to pleaſe thoſe in want.

Newport, Sept 30, 1808.

Solomon Townſend & Co

No. 157, *Thames ſtreet.*

HAVE juſt received their ſupply of Fall and Winter GOODS, which they offer for Sale on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Newport, Sept 30, 1808.

Stephen Cahoone,

No. 118, *Thames Street.*

HAS FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd
Beſt London White-Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe Pruſſian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Lethargе White Vitriol.
Painter's Bruſhes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Bruſhes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varniſh.
Window-Glaſs and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſion of Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. his diſtant cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of colours, for any work, at the ſhorteſt notice, with directions to uſe them.

Newport, June 10, 1807.

THE Subſcribers being legally appointed Aſſignees and Commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of NATHAN BROWN, of North-Kingſtown, in the county of Waſhington, mariner alias gentleman, an inſolvent debtor, and to diſtribute the ſaid Nathan's property to and amongſt his creditors, as the law directs, do hereby notify all the creditors of the ſaid Nathan to exhibit and prove their demands unto us at the houſe of Charles Barker, in South-Kingſtown, in ſaid county, on the firſt Monday of January or February next, or they will be precluded.

CYRUS FRENCH,
LEVI TOTTEN,
JOHN HAGADORN, } *Aſſignees & Commiſſioners.*

South-Kingstown, Dec. 2, 1808.

THE Subſcribers being legally appointed Aſſignees and Commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of PETER G Boss, of South-Kingſtown, in the county of Waſhington, cordwainer, an inſolvent debtor, and to diſtribute the ſaid Peter's property to and among his creditors as the law directs, do hereby notify all the creditors of ſaid Peter, to exhibit and prove their demands unto us, at the houſe of Charles Barker, Innholder in ſaid South-Kingſtown, on the firſt Mondays of January and February next or they will be precluded.

CYRUS FRENCH,
JOHN HAGADORN,
JAMES HELME, jun. } *Aſſignees & Commiſſioners.*

South-Kingstown, Dec. 2, 1808.

DR. CASE's
RHODE-ISLAND COAL,

OF a Quality ſuperior to any yet diſcovered, for Sale at Barlow's Wharf, by

JASON SPRAGUE.
Newport, Dec. 30, 1808.

Earl & Allſton,

At their Store on Handy's Wharf, Newport.

HAVE received by late arrivals from Liverpool, an extenſive ſupply of Carpenters, braſs and wood Compaſſes, Teleſcopes, &c. rendering their aſſortment very complete; and have conſtantly on hand:—

Superfine Flour of the moſt approved brands.
Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, } Various Sizes.
Stoves and Camboofles, } Various Sizes.
Greene's Anchors.
Linſeed and Lamp Oil.
Paints of different colours.
Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Roſin.
Bunting and ready-made Colours.
Sheathing Paper.
Spikes and Nails aſſorted.
Hooks and Thimbles.

Together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery neceſſary for the equipment of veſſels, which they offer for ſale on liberal terms.—Orders from diſtant cuſtomers ſhall meet with due attention.

Alſo, juſt received and for ſale

Swede's Iron of the following ſizes, by the Ton or leſs:—1¼ and 2 inch flat; Inch, 7-8, 6-8, 7-8 ſquare; do. do do do. round Ditto.

Newport, Sept. 19, 1808.

Saunders Breeſe,

No. 1, *Handy's Wharf keeps conſtantly for ſale.*

FRESH Superfine FLOUR ſelected for private families, of the moſt approved brands.—He has now in ſtore, 100 barrels New-York ſuperfine and 150 ditto Alexandria Ditto which he offers at moderate prices and liberal credit.

Newport, March 22, 1808.

Daniel Sheldon,

Reſpectfully informs his friends, and the publix in general;

THAT he continues the Lumber buſineſs as formerly at his old ſtand on Sherburne's Wharf, where he offers for Sale, a variety of Lumber of the firſt quality, and at the loweſt prices.—the ſmalleſt favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, July 15, 1808.

Henry Y. Cranſton & Co.

Reſpectfully inform the Public

THAT they have on hand a variety of GROCERIES, which they would diſpoſe of for caſh or approved credit, among which are the following, viz:—Three Hogſheads ſweet flavoured high 3d proof Antigua Rum; 3 Do. 2d ditto; 3 Hogſheads Molaſſes; 6 Pipes Gin; 25 barrels ſuperfine Flour, of a ſuperior inſpection; 20 kegs Ginger; 6 barrels Havanna Sugar; 300 wt. Loaf Sugar; 250 wt beſt Engliſh Starch; 14 groſs ſpice Bitters; 8 cheſts Souchong Tea; 20 reams Foolſcap Paper; 100 do. brown ditto; 100 wt. Cordage; 12 dozen Bedcords; 4 bags Pepper; 3 do Pimento; 10 packs Caſſia; 25 barrels Cider, of an excellent quality.—All orders from their diſtant cuſtomers, will receive punctual attendance.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1808.

TO BE LET,

When Poſſeſſion may be had.

THE Large DWELLING HOUSE, lately occupied by Gen. READ being on the lower part of Thames-Street, with the Coach Houſe, Stable and other premiſes thereto belonging.—For particulars and terms apply to

SAMUEL ELAM.
Dec. 12, 1808.

TO BE LET,

And poſſeſſion given the 15th inſt.

THAT Houſe and Shop in Thames-Street No. 119, now occupied by *Nathaniel Nason.*—Apply to

GEORGE CHAMPLIN.
Newport, October 1, 1808.

TO LET,

THAT commodious HOUSE, with two Shops in front, which was improved by the late Col. WILLIAM TEW, deceaſed.—Said Shops are the beſt ſtands for buſineſs in Newport. The Houſe has every convenience having a well of water a good cellar and is in good repair.—For further particulars, inquire of

ABRAHAM TILLEY or
WILLIAM TEW.

Newport, Dec. 2, 1808.

TO BE LET,

And immediate poſſeſſion given.

THAT large, commodious and well-finiſhed new Store, with a room adjoining, fifteen feet ſquare, in which there is a convenient fire place, ſituated in Thames-Street, next north of Mr. Silas Dean's.—For terms apply to the Subſcriber.

PAUL M. MUMFORD.
Newport, Sept. 30, 1808.

WE the Subſcribers being by the Hon Court of Probate of the town of Newport, appointed commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors againſt the eſtate of *William Osborne*, late of Newport, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, do hereby give notice, that ſix months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of ſaid eſtate to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend at our reſpective dwellings in ſaid Newport, for that purpoſe

JOB TOWNSEND,
JOHN TILLINGHAST, } *Com'rs.*

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to

HANNAH OSBORNE *Adm'x.* or
WILLIAM OSBORNE, *Adm'r.*
Newport, Dec. 8, 1808.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Twenty Thousand Dollars,

May be gained for Two and an Half DOLLARS!!

IN THE THIRD CLASS

Of the Lottery authorised by Law for removing Obstructions in the

RIVER LEHIGH.

SCHEME.

	Dollars.	*Dollars*
2 prizes of	10,000 each	20,000
2	5000	10 000
2	2 500	5 000
3	1,000	3,000
6	500	3,000
15	200	3 000
30	100	3 000
60	50	3,000
150	20	3,000
300	10	3,000
13,800	5	69,000
35,630 not 2½ blanks to a prize.		
50,000 tickets at 2½ dollars:		125,000

TO draw 500 tickets each day, at the State-House in Philadelphia, and the prizes to be paid by *Thomas Allibone Esq* the Treasurer, in this city, 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.—Prizes not demanded in 12 months after the close of the drawing, to be considered as relinquished to he Lottery.

Part of the above Prizes determinable as follow:

The first drawn ticket on the 1st, 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th 30th, 35th 40th, 45th, 50th, and 55th days. 20 Dollars each.

do. on the 60th. 65th, 70th. and 75th do. 500 do.

do. on the 80th & 85th do. 1000 do.

do. 90th do. 2500 do.

do. 95th do. 5000 do.

do. 100th do. 10 000 do.

The two 10,000 Dollars prizes to receive each in part payment 25 shares of the Lehigh stock, at 100 dollars each.

The two 5000 dollars 10 shares.

The two 2500 do. 5 do.

Having undertaken the agency of the above Lottery, the tickets of which, except about 7000, are signed by Thomas Allibone, Esq as Treasurer, the public are respectfully informed that every possible exertion will be used to draw it at an early day. Five thousand of the tickets have already been sold, and from the extraordinary demand, it is expected that the sales by the first Monday in May next, will enable the commissioners, who have already progressed considerably in preparing the numbers, &c. for the wheel, to commence the drawing.

The immense advantages of a clear navigation of the Lehigh must be obvious to every one in the least degree acquainted with the situation of that River. This important main branch of the Delaware, at the mouth of which stands the flourishing town of Easton, is now connected by a turnpike portage of 30 miles, with the towns of Nescopeck and Berwick, on the east branch of the Susquehanna, from which a communication has been this season opened to Newton, on the Tioga, in the state of New-York, on the track of the Turnpike road authorized by the Legislature. From Newton there is a good road (also authorized to be turnpiked) to the head of Seneca Lake, which affords an excellent navigation for large vessels to Geneva, the Emporium of the Genesee country, all the supplies of which would find their nearest, cheapest, and best route to Philadelphia by the waters of the Susquehanna, Lehigh and Delaware, interrupted only by two portages, one of 13 miles from the head of the Seneca Lake to Newton, the other of 30 miles from Nescopeck by a turnpike road to Lausanne on the Lehigh: The roads alluded to also form the nearest and best route *from Philadelphia to the falls of Niagara,* the most magnificent of all the works of nature. The river Lehigh and these roads have a mutual dependence on each other, and these important objects it is hoped will, exclusive of the high prizes referred to in the scheme, which may be had for the small sum of 2 1-2 dollars, be a sufficient inducement to every citizen in this and the adjacent states, to lend his aid in the promotion of an undertaking calculated to produce such great national results.

Societies, associations, and individuals purchasing not less than 50 tickets will be allowed to pay for them by instalments much to their interest.

Letters post paid, and inclosing the cash, will be duly attended to, and prizes of Lotteries of this City and of New-York received in payment.

GEORGE TAYLOR jun.
No 85, south Second-street.
Philadelphia, December 10, 1808.

☞ Orders for Tickets in the above Lottery, attended to at this Office—and at the Exchange-Office of J. C. SHAW.

NOTICE is hereby given That MARY WANTON of Newport, sole Executrix of the last Will and Testament of *Stephen Ayrault Wanton*, late of said Newport, mariner, deceased, hath taken upon herself that trust and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are requested to exhibit them, as well as all persons indebted to make payment to the Subscriber, who is legally authorized by letter of Attorney from said Executrix, to conduct the Administration upon said estate

THOMAS DENNIS.
Newport, January 6, 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given, That LUCY LYON has been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Administratrix upon the estate of WILLIAM LYON, jun, late of said Newport, mariner, deceased, and has given bonds as the law directs. All persons having any demands upon the estate of said deceased, are requested to exhibit them, as well as all persons indebted, to make payment to the Subscribers who are legally authorized by letters of Attorney from said Administratrix, to conduct the Administration upon said estate.

JOHN EARL jun.
STEPHEN CAHOONE.
Newport, August 6, 1808.

NEW GOODS,

Of a superior Quality, and of the latest fashion, just received and for Sale by

James Mumford,

No. 88, Thames-Street.

SUPERFINE English, Spanish French and Dutch Broadcloths; Ladies superfine and common cloth; Devonshire kerseys; Plains and Forest cloths; Coatings; Fearnoughts, Ratteens; Flannels of all colours and qualities; Baizes, single and double milled, of several colours and widths; a great assortment of the most elegant Vestings; 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 Blankets; Calicoes of the newest stamp and figures, that cannot fail to please; Bombazets, red, drab and black colours; Velvets of every description; Wildbores; India Cottons; Checks; worsted, cotton, and silk Hosiery for Ladies and Gentlemen; Rattinetts; Durants; Russels; Calimancoes; Gentlemen and Ladies beaver and kid Gloves; the greatest variety of cotton, silk and thread laces; silk Velvets; Linens; Ginghams of the newest fashion, and of a superior quality; camel's hair, chambray, and cotton shawls; Cambricks of various colours; Sattins; Lutestrings; Ribbons; and the greatest variety of Fancy Goods, too numerous to be enumerated in a general Advertisement. But the amateurs of fashion are requested to call and see his Goods, as they will find it to their profit, and cannot fail to be pleased.—They may be assured they will find his Goods as low, if not lower, than at any Store in the State.

Newport, Oct. 28, 1808.

James Mumford,

HAS just received from Boston a few handsome figur'd Leno MUSLINS, which he will sell very low for Cash

N. B. He requests all those that are indebted to him more than 90 days, to call and settle their Accounts.

Newport, Dec. 2 1808.

Cheap New Goods.

Peter P. Remington,

No. 114, *Thames-treet.*

INFORMS his Friends, and the public in general, that he has recently received and is now exposing for sale, an excellent and extensive Assortment of English, India and French GOODS, calculated for the present and approaching season, which he is determined to sell remarkably cheap.

Newport, Nov. 4. 1808

New and Cheap Goods.

Harvey Sessions, & Co.

No. 125, *Thames-Street.*

HAVE just received their Assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of almost every article usually called for in a Dry Goods Store, which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices, for Cash or approved credit

Newport. Nov. 4, 1808

Wm. & H. Moore,

No 5, *Market square have for Sale on reasonable terms*

SECOND and 3d proof Tobago Rum, Brandy and Gin.
Molasses in Hogsheads and Barrels, suitable for retailing.
Ginger, Pimento, Pepper, Mustard and Soap.
Flour. Chocolate and Chocolate Shells.
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas.
Loaf and Brown Sugars, Rice and Cotton.
50 Barrels excellent Cabin Bread.
Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Currant and Malaga Wines.
Knives and Forks, Shovels and Tongs.
All kinds of Nails.
Warming pans, brass kettles, slates and pins.
Writing and Wrapping Paper.
Coffee Mills, and an assortment of Iron Ware.

The above Articles will be sold for Cash, Tow-Cloth, Flax-Seed, or approved Notes at 60 and 90 Days.

Newport, Oct. 7, 1808.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel.—*Also,* A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay; suitable for Ovens.

Newport, December 31, 1808.

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of *John C. Scott,* late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose.

FRANCIS MALBONE,
JOHN MEIN.
WILLIAM ENNIS. } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

THOMAS TOWNSEND, *Adm'r.*
Newport, Dec. 12, 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscriber, Executrix to the last Will and Testament of Col. WILLIAM TEW, late of Newport, deceased, has taken upon herself that trust and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of said WILLIAM TEW, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to

SARAH TEW, *Executrix.*
Newport, Nov. 25, 1808.

Ten Thousand Dollars,

AND NO DEDUCTION!!

BY AUTHORITY.

A LOTTERY,

FOR the purpose of compleating the METHODIST CHAPEL in Newport.

SCHEME.

12,000 Tickets at 5 Dollars each is 60,000 Dollars

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars*
1	Prize	10.000	is	10.000
1		3000		3000
3	Prizes of	1000	are	3000
6		500		3000
50		100		5000
50		50		2500
100		20		2000
500		10		5000
3700		5		18,500
4411				52,000

Subject to no deduction.
Not two Blanks to a Prize

The above Lottery will commence drawing, as soon as a sufficient number of Tickets are sold, and when compleated, a list of the fortunate numbers will be published, and Ninety Days after which the highest prize will be paid; and those prizes above One Hundred Dollars in Sixty days, and all others in Thirty Days.

Prizes not demanded in one year after the drawing, will be considered as generously given to the purposes of the Lottery.

JAMES PERRY.
JOSEPH BOSS, jun.
WILLIAM MOORE, jun.
BENJAMIN WIGHTMAN.
L. BEALL. } *Managers.*

Newport, Rhode-Island, May 29, 1807.

TICKETS

in the above Lottery, are for sale at this office.

John F Townsend & Co.

No. 123, *Thames-street, Front of Capt. James Perry's.*

HAVE just received an additional supply of GOODS suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on the lowest terms, among which are:—India Cottons, cotton shirting, flannels, baizes, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, fine linen Cambric, fine cambric Handkerchiefs, black and crimson tabby Velvets, ladies and gentlemen's white, slate and black English silk Hose, long and habit beaver Gloves black Sattin, cotton armletts, large cotton fancy shawls, black and white Crape, scarlet Bombazet, pelice Flannels, a few pieces very fine Irish Linens, Muffs and Tippets, &c.—Also for Sale, a handsome assortment of real superfine black, blue, brown, corbeau, bottle green and drab Broadcloths and Cassimeres, which from their prices, cannot fail to please those in want.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1808.

Solomon Townsend & Co

No. 157, *Thames street.*

HAVE just received their supply of Fall and Winter GOODS, which they offer for Sale on the most reasonable terms.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1808.

Stephen Cahoone,

No. 118, *Thames Street.*

HAS FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd
Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Litharge White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry properly prepared.

By sending the Dimension of House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. his distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of colours, for any work, at the shortest notice, with directions to use them.

Newport, June 10, 1807.

THE Subscribers being legally appointed Assignees and Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of NATHAN BROWN, of North-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, mariner alias gentleman, an insolvent debtor, and to distribute the said Nathan's property to and amongst his creditors, as the law directs, do hereby notify all the creditors of the said Nathan to exhibit and prove their demands unto us at the house of Charles Barker, in South-Kingstown, in said county, on the first Monday of January or February next, or they will be precluded.

CYRUS FRENCH,
LEVI TOTTEN,
JOHN HAGADORN, } *Assignees & Commissioners.*

South-Kingstown, Dec. 2, 1808.

THE Subscribers being legally appointed Assignees and Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of PETER G BOSS, of South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, cordwainer, an insolvent debtor, and to distribute the said Peter's property to and amongst his creditors as the law directs, do hereby notify all the creditors of said Peter, to exhibit and prove their demands unto us, at the house of Charles Barker, Innholder in said South-Kingstown, on the first Mondays of January and February next, or they will be precluded.

CYRUS FRENCH,
JOHN HAGADORN,
JAMES HELME, jun. } *Assignees & Commissioners*

South-Kingstown, Dec. 2, 1808.

DR. CASE's
RHODE-ISLAND COAL,

OF a Quality superior to any yet discovered, for Sale at Barlow's Wharf, by JASON SPRAGUE.

Newport, Dec. 30, 1808.

Earl & Allston,

At their Store on Handy's Wharf, Newport.

HAVE received by late arrivals from Liverpool, an extensive supply of Carpenters, brass and wood Compasses, Telescopes, &c. rendering their assortment very complete; and have constantly on hand:—

Superfine Flour of the most approved brands.
Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, } Various Sizes.
Stoves and Cambooses, } Various Sizes.
Greene's Anchors. } Various Sizes.
Linseed and Lamp Oil.
Paints of different colours.
Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin.
Bunting and ready-made Colours.
Sheathing Paper.
Spikes and Nails assorted.
Hooks and Thimbles.

Together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels, which they offer for sale on liberal terms.—Orders from distant customers shall meet with due attention.

Also, just received and for sale

Swede's Iron of the following sizes, by the Ton or less:—1¼ and 2 inch flat; Inch, 7-8, 6-8, 7-8 square; do. do do. round Ditto.

Newport, Sept. 19, 1808.

Saunders Breese,

No. 1, *Handy's Wharf keeps constantly for sale.*

FRESH Superfine FLOUR selected for private families, of the most approved brands.—He has now in store, 100 barrels New-York superfine and 150 ditto Alexandria Ditto which he offers at moderate prices and liberal credit.

Newport, March 22, 1808.

Daniel Sheldon,

Respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general;

THAT he continues the Lumber business as formerly, at his old stand on Sherburne's Wharf, where he offers for Sale, a variety of Lumber of the first quality, and at the lowest prices.—the smallest favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, July 15, 1808.

Henry Y. Cranston & Co.

Respectfully inform the Public

THAT they have on hand a variety of GROCERIES, which they would dispose of for cash or approved credit, among which are the following, viz:—Three Hogsheads sweet flavoured high 3d proof Antigua Rum; 3 Do. 2d ditto; 3 Hogsheads Molasses; 6 Pipes Gin; 25 barrels superfine Flour, of a superior inspection; 20 kegs Ginger; 6 barrels Havanna Sugar; 300 wt. Loaf Sugar; 250 wt best English Starch; 4 gross spice Bitters; 8 chests Souchong Tea; 20 reams Foolscap Paper; 100 do. brown ditto; 100 wt. Cordage; 12 dozen Bedcords; 4 bags Pepper; 3 do Pimento; 10 packs Cassia; 25 barrels Cider, of an excellent quality.—All orders from their distant customers, will receive punctual attendance.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1808.

TO BE LET,

When Possession may be had.

THE Large DWELLING HOUSE, lately occupied by Gen. READ being on the lower part of Thames-Street, with the Coach-House, Stable and other premises thereto belonging.—For particulars and terms apply to

SAMUEL ELAM.

Dec. 12, 1808.

TO BE LET,

And possession given the 15th inst.

THAT House and Shop in Thames-Street No. 119, now occupied by *Nathaniel Nason.*—Apply to

GEORGE CHAMPLIN.
Newport, October 1, 1808.

TO LET,

THAT commodious HOUSE, with two Shops in front, which was improved by the late Col. WILLIAM TEW, deceased.—Said Shops are the best stands for business in Newport. The House has every convenience having a well of water a good cellar and is in good repair.—For further particulars, inquire of

ABRAHAM TILLEY or
WILLIAM TEW.
Newport, Dec. 2, 1808.

TO BE LET,

And immediate possession given.

THAT large, commodious and well-finished new Store, with a room adjoining, fifteen feet square, in which there is a convenient fire place, situated in Thames-Street, next north of Mr. Silas Dean's.—For terms apply to the Subscriber.

PAUL M. MUMFORD.
Newport, Sept. 30, 1808.

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon Court of Probate of the town of Newport, appointed commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of *William Osborne,* late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings in said Newport, for that purpose.

JOB TOWNSEND,
JOHN TILLINGHAST, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

HANNAH OSBORNE *Adm'x.* or
WILLIAM OSBORNE, *Adm'r.*
Newport, Dec. 8, 1808.